

THE PERFECT  
AMBASSADOUR  
TREATING  
OF

The Antiquitie, Pri-  
veledges, and behaviour of  
Men belonging to that  
Function.

By F. T. Esquire.



*Thy name F.*  
*X*

LONDON,

Printed for John Colbeck at the  
Phoenix neer the little North-  
door of S. Pauls Church.

1652

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*The ninth F.*

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To the Right  
Honourable, his sin-  
gular good Lord, WIL-  
LIAM Lord COBHAM,  
Lord Warden of the  
Cinque-Ports, FRANCIS  
THYNN wisheth perpetu-  
all health, further in-  
crease of honour, and good  
successe in all his Ho-  
nourable Attempts.

---



Lthough my  
very good  
Lord, neither  
according to my ho-  
nest desire, nor your  
A 2 honour

## *The Epistle*

honorable desert (wch  
worthily may chal-  
lenge from me a farre  
more dutifull service  
than my attendance  
upon you into *Flan-*  
*ders*) I could not in  
person, as I did in  
good will, be present  
in the same Journey  
(where I both might  
have reaped profit, and  
your Lordship been  
fully ascertained of my  
good mind towards  
you for that I protest  
-honor A unto

*Dedicatorie.*

unto you remaining  
in this out-nook of  
the little world (where  
*London* newes is some-  
what scant, and the  
Princes affaires very  
seldome known.) I  
had no intelligence of  
your so honourable  
place of Embassie in  
this year of Christ  
1578. untill two daies  
after your departure.  
The which bred some  
corsey of a Melancholy  
concept in me, by  
reason

## *The Epistle*

reason of my foolish  
negligence that would  
no oftner direct my  
Letters to crave intel-  
ligence from *London*.  
And by reason of the  
unkind forgetfulness of  
my kindred & friends  
remaining there, who  
would not vouchsafe  
so much courtesie in a  
matter so much desi-  
red by me, and of so  
small a trouble to  
them, as to direct their  
Letters to me thereof.  
Where-



*Dedicatorie.*

Wherefore sorrowing  
for that which is past,  
that I could not as the  
rest of my kindred,  
& friends did, assume  
such enterprize upon  
me, and yet not only  
rejoycing at your ho-  
nourable entertain-  
ment, of the good suc-  
cess, of the wise Dis-  
patch, and of the or-  
derly behaviour, wher-  
with your Lordship  
was received beyond  
the Seas ; but also de-  
sirous

## *The Epistle*

scribed by pen amongst  
the rest of your wel-  
willers at this your  
happy and desired re-  
turn to congratulate  
your Lordship with  
the tokens of my old  
vowed fidelitie, as a  
sign of my hidden joy  
conceived of your safe  
arrival, I have thought  
it my challenged duty  
to direct this tedious  
Discourse unto you,  
containing aswell the  
unfolding of my for-  
mer

*Dedicatorie.*

mer griefs, As laying  
open to your sight the  
rejoycing of my well-  
willing heart. And for  
that other occasion  
doth not so fitly mini-  
ster cause to me in o-  
ther sort to present my  
self unto you than by  
saying somewhat wch  
may, & doth concerne  
Embassadours; There-  
fore as wel for that the  
time is most apt for  
the man to whom I  
write, having supplied  
A 5 such

## *The Epistle*

such place, & for that  
it also putteth me in  
mind of your honour-  
able courteous talk  
which you have often  
used unto me in like  
matters, I will here in  
affaires of Embassie to  
an Ambassadour pre-  
sent my labours, the  
Ambassadours of their  
absent Master, & make  
discourse of things  
belonging to Embas-  
sie. Wherein I will  
shew the original, Pri-  
vileges

*Dedicatorie.*

vileges, the Wisdome,  
the Valour, the quick  
wits, & other the be-  
haviours of Ambassa-  
dours, as examples for  
us in all respects to im-  
mitate: For as *Seneca*  
saith in his sixth Epi-  
stle, *Longum iter est per  
praecepta, breve & efficax  
per exemplum*, of which  
kind of people, that is  
of Ambassadors, Le-  
gats, or Deputies, Mes-  
sengers of Princes, and  
of the Orators of Kings  
(For all these severall

## *The Epistle*

termes do include one  
Function exercised in  
divers manners ) be-  
cause there are sundry  
sorts somewhat diffe-  
rent from the custome  
of our age, I will not  
only intreat as they  
were in times past a-  
mongst the magnifi-  
cent Romans in the  
middest of their grea-  
test glory; But I wil al-  
so in like order collect,  
and digest the usage  
and duty of them as  
they are now used, &c

Dedicatio.

put in office by Princes, Kings, and Emperors, for the executing of their determined pleasure. In which (my good Lord ) if any thing shall be found, that for want of more diligent search may seem faulty, consider that *Bernardus non videt omnia*. Wee are no Gods, wee can say no more than reasonable conjecture or former Authority may lead us unto. But if in the play

*The Epistle, &c.*

cing of the same in the  
apt sentences, or in the  
sweet composition of  
stile there appear de-  
fault, impute the same  
to the want of leisure,  
and to the rude hasty  
writing of him, who  
was never brought up  
in any Vniversitie, and  
I seek not *fucum verbo-  
rum*, so I may have *ip-  
sam veritatem, & mate-  
riam solidam*. And thus,  
this far of that; And so  
into my purposed  
matter. The





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The Application  
of certain Histories  
concerning Ambassadors  
and their Functions, &c.

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CHAP. I.

*Of the Name, or first In-  
vention of Legates, or  
Embassadours.*



HE name of  
Legate is taken  
divers wayes,  
being somtimes  
reputed for any kind of  
Magistrate, or for any  
person.

*Histories concerning*  
person that executeth an  
office for, and under ano-  
ther, especially in any o-  
ther Countrie than his  
own, being substitute in  
the place of his Superiour.  
The which persons so ap-  
pointed the ancient Ro-  
mans did call Legates, the  
Majesty of whom the Bi-  
shop of *Rome* presenting  
in his Monarchicall Go-  
vernment of the Church  
doth at this present ob-  
serve, having in every  
Countrie subject to his  
Dominion, a Legat some-  
times permanent, and  
sometimes temporaneall  
called *Legates à latere*, as  
he were his assisting De-  
putie.

## *Ambassadors.*

and his Deputie sent  
from his side. The Ro-  
man Legates lay their  
heads together as Coun-  
sellours, and what so was  
needfull to bee done, it  
was determined by their  
Counsell and agreement,  
and at the length establi-  
shed by the judgement  
and rule of the Legate.

*Agessilaws* amongst for-  
eign Nations, is found  
to have supplied the place  
of a Legate, although he  
were the greatest Com-  
mander of the warres, so  
much accounted, and in  
such great honour was  
his office deemed to be a-  
mong them.

Wherein

*Histories concerning*

Wherein as there be  
many notable things be-  
sides that which hee hath  
uttered of Legates (which  
most properly in this  
place are holden Depu-  
ties) as are the name of  
the offices, and officers a-  
mongst the Romans, for  
there were the Lictors,  
Questors, Prætors, Tri-  
bune, Consul, Emperour,  
and such like, whereof I  
mean not at this time to  
intreat as well for avoyd-  
ing tediousness, as for that  
they are impertinent to  
this matter, and for that at  
some other time hereaf-  
ter I mean to take fitter  
time to discourse thereon

to



## *Ambassadors.*

to your Honour. So now  
I will only say thus much  
out of him concerning  
Legates. That he hath not  
only learnedly (though  
somewhat obscurely which  
I could not in better  
forme reduce into our  
another tongue) declared  
their originall office, au-  
thority, privilege, and  
recompensed honour, But  
also bewrayd the order,  
and manner of their E-  
lection, Creation, Conti-  
nuance, Tryumphs, Wis-  
dome, and estimation a-  
mongst the Romans, for  
he speaketh nothing of o-  
ther Nations, whereof I  
mean here to say some-  
what,

# Histories concerning

## CHAP. 2.

*That other Nations beside  
the Romans used  
Embassadours.*

**I**T was not only a thing  
peculiar to the Romans  
to observe this order in  
displacing, requiring, con-  
senting to, or procuring  
the performance of any  
thing. But the Jewes also  
to the most ancient and  
peculiar people of God  
with the Egyptians, and  
Grecians, who were of  
far more Antiquity than  
the Romans, are read to  
have used the same, where

## Ambassadors.

7

of I mean to produce  
some examples. And be-  
cause the best kind of per-  
swasion, or chiefe rule  
whereby to square our  
life, either in following  
*Vertue*, or avoyding the  
*Vice*, in confirming in  
Morality, or instructing  
in Philosophie, is to bee  
drawn from the examples  
of others; therefore I  
will at this time only  
(since leasure serveth not,  
with more Ample Rea-  
sons, and profound Sen-  
tences to enlarge my pro-  
position) set down the  
Confirmation of the se-  
verall matters belonging  
to Ambassadors by ex-  
amples,

*Histories concerning*  
 amplex with short abridg-  
 ment thereof drawn out  
 of many Histories, as if I  
 had privately noted them  
 for my selfe, sufficiently  
 confirming whatsoever I  
 shall here utter unto your  
 Lordship, as requisite for  
 an Ambassadour to doe,  
 to receive, to deliver, and  
 to professe; wherefore in  
 that order I will descend  
 to this matter, that other  
 Nations besides the Ro-  
 mans used Ambassadors  
 by intercourse to dispatch  
 the affaires of their Coun-  
 tries, having to deal with  
 other Princes. And be-  
 cause (as I said) the Jews  
 were a people most anci-  
 ent,

ent, I will therefore begin  
with them, as men from  
whom all Government  
and Order, Learning,  
Moralitie, Philosophie,  
and all other notable  
things have been derived,  
though somewhat alte-  
red and corrupted by the  
evilnesse of other Nati-  
ons, separating themselves  
from the true people of  
God, and right use of his  
Religion. *Phineas* the  
Priest, the Son of *Eliazer*,  
with ten Princes of the  
ten Tribes, was sent Am-  
bassadour to the Israelites  
beyond *Jordan*; *Zoroba-  
bel*, *Annanias*, and *Mor-  
decheus* were appointed

## Histories concerning

Legates of the Jewes, and sent to *Darius*, King of *Persia*, that they might accuse the Samaritans hindring the reedifying of the Temple. *Iosephus*, lib. II. cap. 4. *Eupolemus* the Sonne of *Iohn*, and *Iason* the Son of *Eliazer* were from *Judas Machabees* sent Ambassadors to the Romans to joyne friendship with them. *Machab. cap. 8.*

And likewise as the Jews, so the Greeks, when come to *Tenedos*, they sent Messengers to the Trojans for the delivery of *Hellen*, which were *ulisses*, an eloquent Orator, furnished

## *Ambassadours.*

11

nished with Copie of  
Speech, and Wisdome,  
and *Menelaus*, who was  
briefe, and pithy in Sen-  
tences, that the one by  
his Eloquence, the other  
by the force of his Ar-  
gument, might move the  
Trojans. In like sort  
*Mirsus* the Sonne of *Giges*  
was sent by *Orestes* the  
Governour to *Policrates*,  
the most fortunate Prince  
of the world, and King  
of the Samnites, to the  
end that hee might entice  
and entrap him by his  
Speech, and hope of  
gain to bee received,  
which hee did effect ac-  
cordingly (as teacheth

*Histories concerning*

*Hesiod. lib. 3.* by which short notes ( it doth shortly prove for shortnesse of time ) That the Romans, the Jewes, and other Nations had the use of Embassies, and Embassadours; wherefore that being proved, it is now to bee considered what persons are of sufficiencie to supply such place.

---

C H A P.



CRAP. 3.

*What persons are meete to  
be Ambassadors.*

**T**HE person who  
ought to dispatch  
these things must  
be (as is requisite in all  
other causes of Govern-  
ment) learned, well born,  
free, no bond-man, of  
good credit in respect of  
his honesty, of good esti-  
mation in respect of his  
calling, that he be no liar,  
vaunter, dissembler, or  
Traytor; But that he be  
wise, valiant, circumspect,  
furnished with divers  
Languages, eloquent, of  
B. 4 quick

# *Histories concerning*

quick capacitic, of ready deliverance, liberall, comly of person, tall of stature, and briefly that he be adorned with all vertues required, or commendable, in a good man, and unfurnished of any vice to blemish his credit, or that may win him the Surname of a wicked man. First, that he must be learned (besides many reasons that may be made for it) these examples following shall manifest. In so much that it appeareth, that Princes did alwayes choole forth the best learned to dispatch their affaires. *Amalarius Fortunatus,*

## *Ambassadors.*

15

*natus*, by Nation a German, a Monk of *Luxemburg*, a man very eloquent in the Greek, and Latin, and Archbishop of *Trevers* for his learning, was the Legat of *Charles* the great, to *Michael* the Emperour of *Constantinople*, to joyn and confirme amitie, and peace with him, in the year of Christ 813. So *Fesse* a learned Bishop, for that he had singular knowledge in the Greek tongue, was made by *Charles the Great*, Legate to *Irenee* the Empresse of *Constantinople*, for to intreat of peace. *Amionius*,

B 5 lib.

*lib. 4. cap. 9. de Francis.*

The which example, as witneffeth *Sigebertus*, *Achaisus*, King of Scots, imitating, did send *Rabanus Maurus* (a Monk of *Fulda*) Ambaffador to *Charls* King of *France*. The which matter of their learning, I will knit up with one example more of the King of *Armenia*, who by his Legates offering to marriage his Daughter (being but 12. years old) to *Michael Andronicus*, the Son of *Paleologus* the Emperour of *Constantinople*, did for his Ambaffadours choose the most learned men of that

age,

age, who were called *Me-  
thochides*, *Theodorus*, and  
*Johannes Glyces*, whereof  
the one was *Domesticus*,  
and the other (as saith  
*Gregorius, lib. 6.*) *Dromo-  
logotheta*, whom he did  
not so much choose to  
that place, because they  
had great use, and expe-  
rience of things, but be-  
cause they did excell in  
wisdom, in plentifull  
knowledge of Divine and  
Humane things, and in  
the understanding of the  
Greek tongue. For they  
had need to be such per-  
sons, that should supply a  
Legats place in a forraign  
Nation. Since they should  
be

## Histories concerning

be instructed in many Languages, and should obtain the victory in all kindes of disputations, as was *Haido*, or *Hatto*, Bishop of *Basile*, sent Ambassadour in 811. by *Charles the Great*, to *Constantinople*, to make peace, who (as *Aventinus*, lib. 4. testifieth) wrote the Book intituled *Itinerarium*.

Thus having learning, and divers Languages, yet hee is not sufficient to play the Ambassadour, unlesse he be able in like sort Rhetorically by perswading eloquence, in apt words, ready tongue, sweet voyce, and speedy deli-

deliv  
his M  
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An  
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mo  
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by  
du

deliverance to discharge  
his Message; For such is  
the force of words, as it  
often worketh strange mi-  
racles; For besides that  
vertue which the *Philoso-  
phers*, the *Cabalists*, the  
*Divines*, and the *Magici-  
ans* doe place in pro-  
nouncing words, we find  
eloquence to be of such  
force, that it moveth un-  
sensible creatures to be  
reclaimed unto reason.  
And thereupon was *Or-  
pheus* feigned by his Mu-  
sick to draw trees, stones,  
mountaines, and wilde  
beasts after him, for that  
by his sweet words he re-  
duced the savage people  
to

to civility : the want of which utterance gave *Moses* occasion to excuse himselfe before God, that he was unapt by reason of his stammering (which he got, his mouth being burnt by eating hot coals, when he was brought up in *Pharaohs* house, where being then but a boy, hee threw down the Crown from *Pharaohs* head, whereby the Divines prophesied that hee should destroy the King of *Egypt*) to bee Gods Ambassadour to the Egyptians for the deliverie of the people of Israel; Wherefore to him God chose



chose *Aaron* as his Assistant, by his Eloquence to supply *Moses* his default, and to utter whatsoever *Moses* should give him in command. Such an eloquent person was also *Carneades Cyramus*, whose eloquence was so great, that hee could easily in any matter by the strength of his speech draw any man to his opinion. And therefore he (Prince of the Academians) with *Diogenes* the Stoick, and *Critolaus* the Peripatetick, being sent Ambassadours to *Rome* from the Athenians, brought his Legatship in doubt

# Histories concerning

doubt amongst the Romans, *Marcus Cato* saying in the Senate, that they should beware of that man who by his eloquence, and skill of utterance, could obtain whatsoever he would desire. *Volater: Lib. 4. Cap. 2. Anthropo.* of whom in like sort *Quintilian* doth report that in the hearing of *Cato* the Censor at *Rome*, he did with no lesse force the day following argue against Justice than hee had the day before defended it; His singular eloquence being also remembered by *Gellius*, and *Crinus*. Not unlike to whom

*Quintil.*  
*2. cap. 1.*

*Quintus, li.*  
*cap. 14.*  
*Quintus,*  
*2. cap.*  
*he honest.*  
*cipl.*

was

was *Cyneas Thessalus* the  
hearer of *Demosthenes*,  
and Legate of *Pirrhus*,  
who when he was sent to  
any City to require Sur-  
render thereof, would use  
this saying of *Euripides*;  
That neat, and sweet  
words could doe as much  
as threatening swords, of  
whom *Pirrhus* was wont  
to say, that hee had sub-  
dued more Cities by the  
Orations of *Cyneas*, than  
by the hands of his Ar-  
my; whom ( as *Plutarch*  
saith ) the King had in  
great estimation, using his  
help in his chiefeſt af-  
fares. With no less com-  
mendation did *Scopelianus*  
the

the Sophist obtain the request of his Embassie, for whereas *Domitian* the Emperour had made Proclamation, that no Vines should be growing in *Asia*, because the plenty thereof, by drunkenness might seem to move Sedition, *Scopelianus* being sent to *Rome*, did by his eloquence not only bring so to passe, that they might lawfully plant Vines, but also further obtained that he should be Fyned that would abstain from the setting, and planting of the same. In which number of Eloquent Ambassadors, may

*etius,*  
l. 20.  
ap. 11.

may take his place, *Eustachius Capadox*, the Successor of *Aedesius* in his Country, who was of such profound Eloquence (being the Disciple of *Jambicus* the Chaldean) as being sent to *Supinus* King of *Persia* did there so inchaunt the King by his speeches, that casting away his *Tyara* (which was a kind of Crown or Imperiall Cap foulded with linnen) the King would have changed his garment for the cloke of *Eustachius*, which the Courtiers did forbid, saying that he was a Magician, and wrote by a course  
of

*Histories concerning*  
 of Witcherie, as teacheth  
*Eunapius*. And so con-  
 cluding this matter, your  
 Lordship may easily ga-  
 ther hereby how requisite  
 it is for an Ambassadour  
 to be eloquent in Speech,  
 in delivering his Message.  
 But to what use shall all  
 this serve, if he have not  
 joyned with these estima-  
 tion, and credit, and that  
 he be of good account in  
 his Countrie before he be  
 sent? For if he be not,  
 both he, and his Embas-  
 sie shall bee despised and  
 neglected. As well ap-  
 peareth in this one Histo-  
 rie done in our time. And  
 because I will not in this

point be tedious unto  
your Honour. I will only  
shew you here (omitting  
which I could cite con-  
cerning the same) one Hi-  
storie thereof, for a small  
thing can give light to a  
wise man, and your Lord-  
ship by this one example  
shall learne that others  
have told in many. Which  
History is thus.

*When in the year of our  
Lord (as telleth Paulus* <sup>Paulus</sup>  
*Jovius)* Charles the fifth, <sup>Jovius,</sup>  
*the Emperour (by Confe-* <sup>lib. 28.</sup>  
*deracie made with Cle-*  
*ment, the seventh Bishop of*  
*Rome against the Floren-*  
*ines, attempting to reduce*  
*those of the house of Medi-*  
*ces*

ces into their Countrie they  
 did with continuall Siege of the  
 oppresse the City of Florence  
 (such was the obstinacie of the  
 Citizens favouring the popular go-  
 vernment) that great cruelties  
 was shewed to them who did  
 freely, and truly say, that Peace  
 was to be embraced. But at the  
 length by Philip Meliores, an  
 honest young man in the  
 Commonwealth, preaching  
 often to the Senate and  
 perswading to embrace  
 Peace, the Fathers decreed  
 that Ambassadors should  
 be dispatched to the Pope  
 yet such was the malignity  
 of the hinderers, that not  
 they



They whom the waightinesſ  
of the cause did require,  
but men otherwise of ſmall  
credit, and common Citi-  
zens were ſent forth. Of  
whom one Aloyſius Sode-  
rinus ( who had not done a-  
ny thing wortby any grave  
affaires in ordering any  
matter, other than that hee  
was called a good houſe-  
keeper ) was one, and ano-  
ther was Anderolus Ni-  
colinus, rather a continu-  
all, and diligent Merchant,  
than a Senator, and the  
third was Robertus Bon-  
cius, whom by reaſon of his  
late neer allyance with  
Thomas Soderyne, who  
ſtill laboured againſt this  
Peace,

# Historias concerning

Peace, made the Embassie  
 to be the more suspected.  
 These men when they were  
 arrived at Bononia, the  
 Pope (for that they were  
 not of sufficient honour  
 and for that sufficiencie of  
 industrie, sinceritie of mind  
 and faith was not found  
 in them) did so contemne  
 them, that hee greatly  
 laughed to see, that in place  
 of worthy Senators, they  
 had out of Florence sent  
 Merchants, and those not  
 of the best sort. And that  
 which did most sound in  
 derogation of their Lega-  
 tion was, for that the Mini-  
 sters of the Customes in  
 Bononia had found in  
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their Coffers for Merchandise sake great store of gold thred to make and weave cloth-of-gold; the which they then brought to avoyd further charge of carriage for the same; which foolish subtilty in so grave a matter, wrapped about with the filthinesse of gain, was the more to be jested at, Because when they had delivered their Message, they had brought no further authoritie to confirm the Peace. Wherefore Clement, and Cæsar also, scorning them, and stomacking the covetousnesse and unskill of the Merchants, did so upbraide  
C them

them, that their pertinacie seemed next unto madnesse, and they with open shame rejected, were sent home, &c.

Thus far *Fovius* translated in English. In which is to be seen, that the basenesse, foolishnesse, Covetousnesse, and want of experience, was the cause that these Ambassadors were not only disdained, and their Petition rejected, but that the poor Florentines were still oppressed with the said warre. And thus much hitherto, that an Ambassadors should be learned, eloquent, and of good calling.

Now

Now for the other matters, as that they must be wise, and expert, &c. you shall find plentifull examples thereof under the title of Ambassadours praised for the wise dispatch, and worthy doing of their Legation, and under the title of *Apophthegmes*, and wise answers of Legates; wherefore I here strain my quill to other matters belonging to them, as followeth.

---

C 2 CHAP.

## CHAP. 4.

*What Lawes, and privileges were made, and allowed for and to Ambassadors.*

**A**Lthough this matter may best by a Civilian be discussed, for that the same is most plentifully known unto them, and is a thing that I cannot well intreat of, for that I have not acquainted my selfe with *Iustini-ans* Writings, and Decrees: yet so far-forth, as either in History, or other Authoritie, I have read, or collected any thing thereof,

thereof, I shall not refuse  
to say what I can, though  
not so much as I would,  
though not so much as the  
matter could bear, and  
though not so much as  
your Lordship might  
learn from others to your  
contentment, and my de-  
sire; And therefore to say  
what I can, I affirm, That  
it is but reason (since Am-  
bassadours endanger their  
persons, consume their  
substance, travell their  
wits, toyle their bodyes,  
serve their Countrie, and  
uphold their Prince) that  
they should be Franchised  
with such liberties, as both  
might be safety for them-  
C 3 selves,

selves, and guerdon for  
 their deserts; or else who  
 would willingly discharge  
 that thing, the perform-  
 ance whereof shall not so  
 much as defend his life.  
 But to leave proofes of  
 reason, wee will descend  
 to the writings of others  
 who have treated thereof.  
 And first for the order  
 how Ambassadors were  
 received and used, *Alex-  
 ander ab Alexandro* thus  
 writeth.

*Alex. ab*      *Apud Græcos nisi præ-*  
*Alex. lib. 5.* *conibus adhibitis, Legatos*  
*cap. 3.*      *minimè hostium fines in-*  
                  *gredi dæcebat; neque Le-*  
                  *gationis munere fungi*  
                  *quenquam, nisi prius infusa*  
                  *aqua*



*aqua ab eisdem manus  
abluissent, Foviq; corona-  
tis poculis propinassent. Hi  
tamen Legati qui cum pa-  
triiis sacris, O'lympum aut  
Pythiam missi erant, sacri:  
qui vero fœdra percutie-  
bant quasi pacis arbitri, &  
Interpretos επωνδοφοροι dicti  
sunt.*

Which *Alexander* fur-  
ther speaking of the time  
when Ambassadors should  
be received amongst the  
Romans, and in what lan-  
guage the Legates should  
speak, saith in this or-  
der.

*Neque illud prætereun-* *Alex. ab.*  
*dum, &c. Neither is it to* *Alex. l. 4*  
*be overpassed, that it is re-* *cap. 21.*

C. 4. *membred,*

membred, that to Legates,  
 and forraign Nations, ad-  
 mitted into the Senate, the  
 Roman Consulls were not  
 accustomed to give any  
 answers, but only in Latin,  
 who being admitted after  
 the manner of the Fathers,  
 the Senate gave them pow-  
 er of that they would have;  
 but the Greeks ( by their  
 Deputies appointed ) did  
 declare their minds, if any  
 body required any thing, as  
 the Atrebates, and Belo-  
 naces did assemble their  
 Councells by the sound of  
 Trumpets. But if they  
 would speak any thing in  
 their own Language to  
 those ( being admitted in  
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the Senate) were Interpreters given, by whom they did propound what was needfull, and receive the agreement, and answers of the Senate.

And although Molo the Rhetorician is first said to have declaimed in Greek in the Senate; yet so much did *Tiberius* hate the Greek tongue, that endeavouring to speak (I well know not what in the Senate) in Greek, hee first craved pardon therefore.

And *Claudius Cæsar* did rase out of the Table of the Judges, and sent away the Governour of a Province in Greece, for that

## Histories concerning

hee was ignorant in the Latin tongue. Further, this custome grew in force amongst the Romans, that in the month of February, stiled the Calends of March (by Consuls appointed therefore) the Senate did daily apply themselves to hear the requests of Ambassadors, and complaints of their fellowes, lest they should be deceived in the end by long delay, and tedious expectation. Thus far he.

In which is worthily to be noted, that the Romans with great reason did use to give answers to Legates in their Mother

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ther tongue, which was the Latine, and that hee which spake in the Senate should have the Latine tongue. The which observation if it were at this day used, it would judge most allowable, that what Prince soever should by his Ambassadors request any thing of us, should use our tongue, they standing in need of us. And so likewise when we are to require of them things necessary for us, wee to use their language, because the truth of the matter should better be understood thereby than otherwise, upon the ambiguitie  
of

of the word (not known of the Ambassadour ignorant of our tongue) might great contention rise. As did to *Frederick* Duke of *Saxonie*, in Sentence given against him by *Charles* the Fifth, in the Dutch tongue, where *Frederick* understanding one word to signifie absolution and pardon of life, was by the same word condemned to death, that word having double signification.

*Aerodius*

*Titus Livius*

*Dec. 4.*

*8.*

*theatrum*

*ita hu-*

*ana.*

*col. 14.*

*5.*

Now what Privileges and Immunities are further to them belonging, *Marcus Popilius Lenas* being dispatched Legate unto

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unto *Antiochus Epiphanes* Valer. Max. li. 6. cap. 6.  
 (who had besieged King *Ptolomy*, friend to the Romans) to will him that hee should abstain from molesting the Companions of the people of *Rome*,  
 did compasse about *Antiochus* (deferring answer) Livius, lib. 45. Valer. Max. Plinius.  
 with a circle which hee made with a wand, charging *Antiochus* not to depart out of the same, till such time as he had delivered an absolute answer, the which *Antiochus* fearing lest of his war where he doth by manifest error place *C. Octavius* for *Popilius*.

*Nicholaus Damascenus*  
 being

being sent of *Herod*, King of the Jewes ( whose deeds he wrote with more flattery than troth ) Embassadour to *Rome*, to *Augustus*, did pacifie the Emperour offended with *Herod* for warres made against the Arabians; And so wrought that *Syllius* the Legate of the Arabians was condemned. *Agapetus* the Roman was sent of *Theodorus* king of the Goths to *Iustinian* the Emperour to excuse the death of *Amalasuenta*, where the Emperour being pacified, and hee attempted by the Emperour to follow the Heresie of

*Eutiches*

*Ioseph.*  
*li. 6. cap. 17*



*Eutiches*, by his constant denying thereof so wrought, that in th'end he enforced the Emperour to return to a sound opinion of Catholique Religion.

*Francis Dandalus* the *Volater*.  
*Venetian* Orator, being <sup>L. 12.</sup>  
 sent into *France*, to *Clement* the Pope to pacifie *Anthrop*  
 him, for that hee was offended with the States of *Venice* for the receiving of *Feraria*, when he had divers times used many perswasions, and yet could not remove the anger of the high Bishop, falling groveling upon his hands and feet (of his voluntary motion, not by compulsi-  
 on

*Ignatius,**li. 6. cap. 2.*

on as some affirm ) with a Chain about his neck, in the manner of a Dog, did prostrate himselfe at the feet of the Bishop then at Dinner; At which strange sight the Pope being astonished, received him into his favour, and forgave the injurie of the Venetians.

*Laurence Medices*, Ambassadour of the Florentines, sent to *Naples* to King *Ferdinando*, when one of the Kings horses was brought forth on which *Laurence* should ride together with the King ( who came to meet him, not as a private person )

son) into the Castle, said, hee should then need a horse, and not before, when hee had obtained Peace of such a King, whereby hee might with quick speed carry such message to his City, whose hope in this was not deceived, for *Ferdinand* being allured with the inticement of his Speech, & courtesie (which plainly seemed to represent a kingly Majestie) did so bind him unto him, that of a bitter enemy he made him a dear friend to his Country, in such sort, that he which made the warre by the malice of this

*Laurence*

*Laurence* to the Florentines, did also leave off the same by the words of the same person. *Brutus, hist. Flor. li. 7.* When *Clement* the seventh Bishop of *Rome*, and *Charles* the Fifth, the Emperour, had met at *Bononia* about divers affaires, *Francis Alvares* the Legate of *Durvide*, commonly called *Presto John*, was King of the *Abissine* *Æthiopians* (which doe possesse the middle part of *Affrica*) being come to *Bononia* by the conduct of the Ambassadors of *John* King of *Portugal* did in the Senate, in the name of his

King

King, promise faith and obedience to *Clement*, *Polidor. de*  
Bishop of *Rome*, in the *Juven.*  
year of our Lord 1533. in *lib. 4. M. 2.*  
the moneth of *Pebruary*.

And so with these examples I conclude this title, of such persons as have been commended for the wise dispatch of their Embassie. After which I mean with like examples more plentifully to utter many wise Answers given, and made by, and to the Legates of other Provinces, in which their wit, and learning was notably declared.

## CHAP. 5.

*Apophthegmes, or wise, and  
pleasant Answers given,  
and made by, and to  
Ambassadors.*

**D***arius* the King en-  
tring into *Scythia*,  
was driven to great need,  
and povertie; Whereupon  
the *Scythians* sent Le-  
gates unto him with pre-  
sents, which were, a Bird,  
a Mouse, a Frog, and five  
Arrowes, which *Darius*  
interpreted after his mind,  
that thereby they did  
yield themselves, and the  
Countrey; By the Mouse,  
understanding the Land;  
by

by the Frog, the Waters;  
by the Bird, their Horses;  
and by the Arrows, their  
Bodies. But *Gobrias* did  
conjecture, that these pre-  
sents did speak to contra-  
ry effect. That unlesse the  
Persians did flie away as *Bynsomius,*  
Birds, hide themselves in *li. 3.*  
the Earth like Mice, leap *cap. 30.*  
into the water like Frogs,  
they should be killed with  
those Arrows.

*Polycartidas* an Orator,  
being sent with others to  
certain Dukes, when it was  
demanded of them, Whe-  
ther their coming was pri-  
vate, or publick, answered,  
That if they obtained the  
effect of their Message,  
they

Plutarch  
in Lacon.

they came publickly, if not, privately; which Speech did singularly manifest his good mind to his Countrie; For if his Legation succeeded to his mind, he would give the glory to his Countrie, if otherwise hee would not have the reproch of repulse to pertain to the Common-wealth.

Brus. li. 2.  
Sep 1.

The Lacedemonians sending but one Legate to King *Demetrius*, he greatly stomacked the same, asking if one man were enough to come to him: Whereunto the Legate answered, yea Sir, wee deem it sufficient to send but



but one body to one man, which words also *Agis* the Sonne of *Achidanus* used, being sent to *Philip* of *Macedon*, when certain *Lacons* ( a people of *Greece* inhabiting *Sparta* ) went Ambassadours to the Tyrant *Lygdanus*, who often deferred conference with them, excusing himselfe, that hee was somewhat sickly, they willed the Messengers to return answer, That they gently came to talk, and not boysterously to wrestle with the King.

*Brus. li. 3. cap. 30.*

*Ismenias*, the Theban, and *Pilopidas* who was Victor in *Leustringa*, being sent

sent Messengers to King *Artaxerxes*, when they should have worshipped the King, *Ismenias* (as it seemed) refused to doe it, yet for that he would not by disobedience utter any folly, he wisely excused it, for being commanded to honour the King, he let fall his Ring at his foot to the ground, which he took up again with a bowed body, whereby it was judged that he then worshipped the King.

*Plutarch  
in Artax-  
erxe.*

Ambassadours being sent from a besieged Citie to *Alexander Magnus* then in *India*, did humbly present themselves

selfes to him, much mar-  
velling to behold him in  
Armour, without any  
kingly pomp. To the el-  
dest of which Legates  
(whose name was *Acu-  
phis*) *Alexander* delivered  
a Cushion (brought for  
himselſe) which he wil-  
led *Acuphis* to take and  
sit down neer unto him,  
whose benignitie, and hu-  
manity *Acuphis* wondring  
at, and commending, de-  
manded of him with what  
conditions hee would re-  
ceive them into his  
friendship. To whom *A-  
lexander* answered, With  
this condition, That I  
make thee Prince of thy  
D Country,

Country, and that thou  
send me an hundred of  
the best, vertuousest, and  
chiefest men thou hast;  
Whereunto *Acnphis* smi-  
ling said; But I shall go-  
vern better as King, if I  
should rather send thee an  
hundred of the worst,  
than the best.

*Plutarch.*  
*in Alexan-*  
*dro.*

*Aximines* made Legate  
to the same *Alexander* to  
pacifie his anger vehe-  
mently incensed against  
the *Lampascens*. *Alexan-*  
*der* as soon as hee saw  
him, made oath (thereby  
to cut off all occasion of  
hope of favour) that hee  
would not condescend to  
any of *Aximines* requests,  
although

although he was his Master; whereto answered *Aximines*; Then I require this of thee O King, that thou wilt utterly subvert the Countrey of *Aximines* this Master; By which wise policie *Alexander* against his will did spare the *Lampascens*.

The Romans dispatch-  
ed their Ambassadors  
into *Bythinia*, to asswage  
a Domestickall discord be-  
tween *Brusia* the Father,  
and *Nicomedes* the Sonne,  
which Legates were such  
as one had many scarres  
of wounds in his head,  
another was diseased in  
his feet, the third was but  
D 2 of

of a slender wit, of whom *M. Cato* was wont to jest, not unwisely, that the same Embassie lacked both head, feet, and heart; *Sab. li. 9. en. 5. ex Plut. Catone. Cornelius* the Centurion, being Legate in the Creation of the Consul *Octavius*, shewing his Sword in the Court, laid, this shall perform it, if you will not. *Volat. li. 23.*

*Genuinus* when he was sent into *Asia* to *Antonius Triumvir* (overcome with the love of *Cleopatra*) to move *Antonius* to endeavour himselfe to fall into Amitie with *Octavius*, being called to a Banquet by *Antonius*,

*Ambassadours.*

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*Antonius*, and in the presence of *Cleopatra* being commanded to deliver his Message, said (not respecting the greatnesse of *Antony*, or presence of *Cleopatra*.) the thing that I am enjoyned to tell to thee, is to be intreated with a sober man, and in another place than where wee now be. But howsoever I may seem to my selfe as a drunken person to say a thing, yet I affirm, that all things shal succeed well unto thee, if thou wilt let *Cleopatra* depart into *Egypt*, freely thereby noting the drunkennesse of *Antony*, and his im-

D. 3. moderate.

# *Histories concerning*

moderate love to *Cleopatra*. *Plut. in vita Antonii.*

When a Sedition was raised between the Jewes, and the Greeks dwelling at *Alexandria*; three Legates of either part were chosen to be sent to *Caius* the Emperour. Whereof *Appion*, Prince of the Legates for the Alexandrians, laied many faults upon the Jewes, one of which was this, that they did not prosecute the Emperour with Divine honour. The chiefe one of the partie of the Jewes was *Philo*, the brother of *Alexander Alabarcha*, and a skilful Philosopher, who



who preparing to plead the cause of his Nation, was repulsed of *Cesar*, and commanded to depart; The Emperour scarce for anger abstaining from doing him injurie; wherefore he being thus cast out with reproch amongst men, fled to the assistance of God, and turning to the Jewes his followers said, wee must now be of good comfort, for when *Caius* is offended with us, God shall work against him for us.

*Leo Bizantium*, when he was sent Ambassadour to *Athens*, entring into the Assemblie, to pacifie a

long sedition continuing amongst them, provoked laughter to the people, for that he appeared so fat in body, being furnished with a great paunch or belly; but he nothing moved therewith, yet knowing the occasion of their jeasting, cryed, Why doe you laugh to see me thus grosse? Assure yourselves, I have a wife farre fatter than my selfe, and yet being such, and so monstrous, a little bed can hold us being quiet together, but being at square, and variance, the whole house is too little; and so went on by this occasion

## Ambassadours.

occasion with his Oration,  
inducing the people to  
concord, and quiet. *Phi-*  
*lostratus.*

Ambassadours being  
dispatched to *Pirrhus*, did  
come to redeem certain  
prisoners, amongst the  
which Legates was *Gaius*  
*Fabritius*, whose fame and  
name was had in great  
estimation amongst the  
Romans, being a vertuous  
man in peace, and a noble  
Souldiour in warre, but  
yet very poor, which *Ci-*  
*neas* declared unto the  
King; Whereupon *Pir-*  
*rhus* did privately use him  
very courteously, conten-  
ding with him to take re-

D 5      ward?

ward of gold at his hands, not for any evill cause, but as he said, as a pledge of friendship, and good entertainment; the which *Fabritius* refusing, silence was made thereof for that time. The next day (to the end he might fear *Fabritius*, who never before had seen an Elephant) *Pirrhus* commanded the great beast, as they were in talking, to be brought, and set behind a skreen, which was so done, then a sign being given, the skreen was removed, and the Elephant lifting up his nostrill, did hang it over the head of *Fabritius*,  
sounding



were removed from re-  
warding, from anger, and  
from care, of, to, and over  
us, leading an idle life,  
flowing with all pleasure.  
To whom yet thus speak-  
ing, *Fabritius* cryed out;  
O God, be these Precepts  
pleasant to *Pirrhus*, and  
the Samnites, whilest they  
make warre with us. Up-  
on the which *Pirrhus*  
marvelling at the mind,  
and gravitie of the man,  
did more earnestly studie,  
by breaking off the wars,  
to joyne friendship with  
the Romans, privately in-  
viting *Fabritius* (if the  
Peace were performed)  
to remain and live with  
him,

him, offering that he should enjoy the chiefeſt place amongſt his friends, and Nobles. To whom *Fabritius* is ſaid to have answered in his eare. It will not be for thy profit O King, for thoſe that do now worſhip, and follow thee, if they had made tryall of me, would wiſh me king to thee. With which *Pirrhus* was no whit offended, nor took it with a Tyrannicall mind, but did declare to *Fabritius* friends, the noble diſpoſition of the man. To whoſe only credit hee did commit the Captives, with this condition, that  
if

if the Senate did deny Peace after their friends saluted, and the *Saturnals* celebrated to the Gods, they should be sent back to him again, who in like sort (the Festivals ended) according to the condition were returned to *Pirrhus*, of whom as many as remained at home, the Senate put to execution. *Plutar. in Pirrho.*

Two Legates (saith *Poggius*) being sent from the Councell of *Constance* to *Petrus Deluna*, the false Pope, did (amongst other bitter chidings, and hard speeches, which they used together upon the right, and



and title of Pontificalitie, after that the Pope had said of himselfe, this is the Arke of *Noah*, meaning that all the power of the Apostolique See remained with him) answer, there were many beasts in the Ark of *Noah*, expressing therby, that there were many vices in him, the Pope, and many wicked men in the Church.

When *Sfortia* the great, being feared with the weapons, and awaites of *Paulus Ursinus*, had departed from *Rome*, and placed his Companie in *Algido*, there came to him from the Pope a Legate  
( the

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( the Cardinall of St. *Angell* ) being of the familie of *Columna*, and was well received into the Citie. To which Cardinall amongst many speeches, when he had said, Shall *Sfortia* fear a Beare ( alluding to *Ursinus*, for *ursus* in Latine; is a Bear in English ) When hee shall be in most safetie under a Pillar ( meaning himselve discended of *Columna*, which in English signifies a Pillar ) *Sfortia* suddenly answered, Shall not I seem mad unto thee ( O Father ) if whilst in vain I crave aide of a dumb and deaf Pillar, that great  
beast.

lie beast, fierce with tooth and  
mayle, making hast often-  
times with the pace of a  
lively man, shall not seem  
fearfull unto me: not un-  
pleasantly noting the ab-  
sence of the Columnians  
(who were far off) and  
lively depainting the wit  
of *Ursinus*, with his pre-  
sent strength, which was  
at hand.

*Jovius in:  
vita mag.  
Sfortie.*

And so my good Lord  
I knit up this matter with  
many Ambassadors ex-  
amples, wherein is shewed  
their wit, their govern-  
ment, their wise answers,  
their gravitie, their mag-  
nanimitie, policie, favour,  
and many other excellent  
things

things required in an Ambassadour. Of which former examples I shall not need to make any Comment, or application to your Lordship, who by nature have a ready wit to conceive, by experience a sound judgement to understand, and by studie a heaped knowledge to judge both my intent in writing them, their commendations in speaking them, and my friend's commoditie in reading them. And so to other matter concerning Legats to be confirmed by collected examples found in antient and learned Writers.

C H A P. 3.

*Ambassadors that dyed in  
their Embassie.*

**A**S you have before  
heard what good  
things have been com-  
mended in Legates, and  
Ambassadors, how they  
have been rewarded, ho-  
noured, esteemed, prefer-  
red, what privileges,  
what entertainment, and  
how many other good  
things have been belong-  
ing unto them. So since  
there is nothing certain in  
this world, nothing hap-  
py on every side, but that  
every commoditie brings

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its discommoditie, these men with all these good matters are subject to as many evils, misfortunes, losses, and hinderances, as they seem to be adorned with many excellencies. And therefore having already spoken of the first part, I will come to the later part of this Proposition, and lay before your eyes their misfortunes, how some have died by the way, some have been slain, some maymed, some blinded, and some many other wayes misused, as the malice of the doer, or the will of the Commander gave in charge for

for the same ; And therefore first to Ambassadors that have been slain, and dyed in their Embassie.

The Athenians sent *Demades* the Orator as Legate to *Antipater* ( for that *Demades* seemed very expert in the Macedonian affaires ) to require of *Antipater*, that as at the beginning he had promised, so he would bring forth his aide out of *Munichia*. *Antipater* at first seemed of good disposition towards *Demades*, but after *Perdicea* being dead, and certain of the Kings Letters found amongst the

the Kings writings in  
with *Demades* did exhort  
*Perdicea*, that hee should  
speedily passe into *Europe*  
against *Antipater*, the fa-  
vour of *Antipater* was a-  
lyened from *Demades*, so  
that hee nourished pri-  
vily cruelty against him,  
Wherefore *Demades* with  
his Sonne *Demea*, ( who  
with his Father was also  
Ambassadour ) urging the  
performance of the pro-  
mise, were both delivered  
to the Executioner. *Dio-*  
*do. li. 18.*

*Servius Sulpitius* dying  
in his Legation, had a  
Statue erected to him, sit-  
ting on horse-back. *Ag-*  
*petus*



*petus*, the *Romane*, as before you heard, comming to the Emperour to excuse the death of *Amalasuenta* died in his Embassie.

*Porcopius Domatus Acriciolus* (who wrote the Grammar, as I conjecture) singularly learned in the Greek, and Latine tongue, being Ambassador from the Florentines to *Lewis* the Eleventh (King of *France*) for to joyn in league against *Xistus* the Fourth (Bishop of *Rome*) dyed before he was departed out of the limits of *Italy*. In recompence whereof his

Chil-

Children had many privileges granted, and great sums bestowed on them, with other money appointed by the Magistrates to the bestowing of his Daughters in Marriage. In whose place *Guidontanius Vespatus* was erected, *Brutus li. 7. Histor. Florenc.*

*Claudius Marcellus*, one of the three Ambassadors sent unto *Massinissa* into *Africa* perished by shipwrack a little before the third Punicall warres, *Livi. li. 50. Volat. Livius, li. 17.*

*Julianus Casarius* the Cardinall, and Ambassadour

dour with *Udalislans* King of *Polonia*, sent by *Eugenius* the Fourth. (chief Bishop) against the Turks, was slain. *Volat. li. 22.*

*Basarion* (Cardinall of *Nice*, who wrote the Historie of the Greeks in the beginning of the Pope-dome of *Xistus*) whilst he went into *France*, to conclude a Peace between *Lewis* the King of *France*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgondie*, as meaning to sacrifice that for his last offer to God, being suspected of th'one part, and returning without doing any notable thing in the cause, with very grieve of

E mind

mind, died at *Ravenna* in  
his journey. *Volat. li. 2*  
*Anthrop.*

The Senate of *Venice*  
did dispatch in Legation  
to the King of *Spain*, *Dom-  
mick, Frinifanus*, and *An-  
thony Boldus* to procure  
(as there was truce taken  
for a time ) a continu-  
all amitie between those  
Kings, and *Charles* the  
King of *France*, who tak-  
ing their journey, *An-  
tony* being a man of sin-  
gular eloquence, and pro-  
found judgement, over-  
taken with sicknesse in the  
way, dyed at *Genna*. In  
recompence whereof the  
State and Senate of *Ve-  
nice*

## Ambassadours.

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nice, gave to his Son *Gabriel Boldns* spirituall livings at *Patavia*, after confirmed to the said *Gabriel* by *Alexander* the Pope. *Bemb. li. 4. Ven. Histor.*

Thus these examples sufficing for the prooffe of this matter (although many other might be vouch- ed thereupon, as well out of our English Chroni- cles, as out of other Au- thors ) I will now, ( since every man is subject to death, and it forceth not before God, whether hee die an Ambassadour or no ) shew what injuries aswell in life, as limbe,

E 2 with

*Histories concerning*

with other disorders have been used unto Legates, against Law, Reason, Equitie, Friendship and Christianity.

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## CHAP. 7.

*Ambassadours evilly entreated in their Embassie.*

**I**T is shewed before in the privileges of Ambassadours, that their Immunitie should be such as they ought not to be touched for any offence in their Legation, no not for conspiracie against another Prince. Then since  
this

this was the Law called  
*Jus Gentium*, which was  
(as touching Legates)  
called *Divinum*, for that  
commonly they sought to  
maintain godly Peace.  
How much are those per-  
sons, Kings, or others, to  
be blamed, that have of-  
fered violence to such  
men, which of themselves  
doe nothing, but execute  
the commandement of  
their Superiours: to resist  
whom is punishable, as  
well before God, as be-  
fore men; Disobedience  
being such a vice as God  
abhorreth, Man punish-  
eth, Reason misliketh, and  
Law condemneth.

E. 3. Where-

Wherefore as good Princes have been commended to their perpetuall glory, for the liberalitie, good using, and entertainment of Ambassadors: So evill Kings to their continuall shame are registred in remembrance for abusing, violating, and offending such persons. And therefore under this Title, I will set down both what Ambassadors have been injured, in what sort it was done, by whom, for what cause, and to whose despight it hath been practised, as followeth.

First, the Ambassadors of *Darius*, requiring in  
great



great words. Earth, and Water to be given them, which amongst the Persians, was a token of yielding, or subjection, were soon headlong thrown into Ditches, and some into deep Wells, and Dungeons. *Alexander ab Alexandro, li. 4. cap. 7.*

*Longius* (the Legate of *Trajane* the Emperour) as he was talking, was circumvented, and apprehended. *Volat. li. 23. Anthrop.*

*Fohn* the Son of *Edward* being issued from the noble house of the Romans called *Columna*, (which ancient familie  
E 4. continueth

continueth at this day, of which there did flourish two hundred noble personages ) and being Cardinall of *St. Praxedis* was Ambassador in the expedition to *Hierusalem* which was in the year 3200. where hee did almost suffer Martyrdome, for he was of the barbarous Enemies included between two posts readie to be cut in sunder, unless the Divine providence, and his great constancie had not moved them to relent. *Volat. li. 22. Anthrop.*

*Aurelius Scaurus* (Legate from the Cymbries )  
the

the host being overthrown was taken, who being called to the Council by them, did put them in fear lest they should passe the *Alps*, and goe into *Italy*, affirming that the Romans could not be subdued, upon which hee was killed by *Belus*, the fierce young King. *Livius*, li. 67.

*A. Gabinius* the Legate, after many things prosperously done against the *Lucans*, and many Towns overthrown, was slain at a siege. *Livius*, li. 76.

*Henricus Dandalus* (the Ambassadour of the Venetians)

## *Histories concerning*

netians) for that he liberal-  
ly uttered certain things,  
had (against the Law of  
Nations) his eyes plucked  
out by *Emanuel* Empe-  
rour of *Constantinople*.

*Pantaleon*, (the Tyrant  
of the *Eleans*) did geld  
certain Legates comming  
to him, and enforced them  
to eat their own stones.

*Heraclides in Politiis.*

The Egyptians joyn-  
ing battell with *Cambyses*  
(King of the Persians)  
in the end took their flight  
without any order, to  
whom (being withdrawn  
into *Memphis*) *Cambyses*  
sent an Herald, his Le-  
gate, being a Persian, in a  
ship

ship of *Mitelena*. They when they saw the ship arrived at *Memphis*, in whole troops comming out of the Citie, broke the ship, and tore the men into small pieces, carrying them into the Town. *Herodot. li. 3.*

In the second year of the *Peloponesian* warre, the *Lacedemonians* experiencing all devises to overthrow the riches of *Athens*, sent Legates unto *Artaxerxes* into *Asia*, which should require aid, and money to the use of the warre, and also should as they made their passage through *Thracia*, attempt  
*Sitalces*.

# *Histories concerning*

*Sitalces* , whether hee would be withdrawn from the societie of the Athenians, with which Ambassadors was *Aristius Corinthius*, *Trinagoras*, *Togeates*, and *Pollis Argivus* in his own name going to the King. These repairing into *Asia*, and passing the Sea of Helespont, *Sadocus*, the Sonne of *Sitalces* ( But, *Herodotus* maketh *Sitalces* the Son of *Terens* Author of this deed ) by the perswasion of the Legates of *Athens* ( by chance being then in *Thracia* ) were overthrown, and sent bound to *Athens* by *Mymphiodorus*.

*Abde-*

*Abderitas*. The Legates thus brought into *Attica*, were by publique Decree slain, and cast into Wells and Ditches; and so the Athenians revenged the death of their people, which were taken in the beginning of the warres by the Lacedemonians, and were slain, and cast out unburied. *Sabell. li. 7. en 3. ex Herodot.*

When *Pacorns* the King of the Parthians had taken *Hierusalem*, contending against *Hercames*, to bring the kingdome to *Antigonus* the Sonne of *Aristobolus*; Hee perswaded *Phyrcanus*, that he with *Phalesus*

*Phalesus* the eldest Son to *Antipater*, and brother to *Herod*, should goe in Embassie to *Barzapharnes*, a noble man of *Parthia*, into *Galile*. *Hyrceanus* obeyed, though *Herod* diswaded him from it, and so in the end was taken by *Barzapharnes*, and delivered to *Antigonus*, who cut off the ears of *Hyrceanus* that hee should thereafter bee unapt for the high Priesthood, upon the which *Phasaetus* knocking his head against a stone, was author of his own death. *Ioseph. li. 14. cap. 24. & 25. Antiquitat.*

The *Fideni*, being a  
Colonic,



Colonic, or people sprang from *Rome*, did revolt to *Larte Tollinius*, King of Vrentines, by which occasion Legates were dispatched to demand the cause of their new devise and Counsell, which Legates by the Precept of *Tolunnus* were murdered, of which deed, there were which did absolve the King, for that his Speech was misunderstood, the same being uttered in a fortunate cast of the Dyce; But whether by error, or of purpose they were slain, it was in question. They that came to the Fidemians were

were *Caius Fulcinius, Lul-  
lius, Tullius Sp. Nuntius,  
&c. Boscus* to whom after  
their slaughter Images  
were erected at *Rome. Sa-  
bell. li. 5. en. 3.*

The Tarentines by occa-  
sion setting upon the Ro-  
man men of warre carried  
away the same, having  
killed the Captain of the  
Fleet, with many other  
persons, by reason where-  
of Legates were sent from  
*Rome* after the manner of  
the Citie to demand re-  
stitution of their goods,  
whom the Tarentines (ad-  
ding one mischief to ano-  
ther) did violate against  
the Law of Nations. Af-  
terwards

terwards being urged of the Romans by warre, (when they found themselves not able to encounter the Roman force, and would not for their naturall pride have the warre dissolved ) they called *pyrrhus* into *Italy*. *Sab. li.8.en.4.*

The Illyrians having gotten a prey upon the Borderers of *Italy*, and robbing their Merchants (being intercepted in the high Sea) great complaint was thereof made to the Senate of *Rome*, whereupon they sent two of the Cornicans (a family of *Rome*) to *Teuca* the Queen of

of the Illyrians ( who succeeded in the kingdom, after the death of *Argronus*, her Husband,) at what time she was besieging the Isle of *Issa*, whether the Ambassadors came, to whom ( uttering the complaint of her fellows ) she thus concluded, saying, That shee would endeavour that no injurie should be publicquely offered to the Romans, but to prohibit her people, that they should not privately reap the fruit of the Seas, it was not the manner of Kings, neither would shee forbid it. Then one of the Legates ( in years youngest )

est ) stoutly ( but out of  
time ) replyed, Because  
( said hee ) O *Teuca* the  
Romans by custome doe  
publicuely revenge pri-  
vate injuries, wee will by  
the assistance of the Gods  
endeavour, that whether  
you will or no, this your  
kingly custome shall bee  
amended. With which  
bitter answer the Queen  
grew so offended ( as that  
Sex is most impatient in  
anger ) that neglecting  
*Fus Gentium*, she sent out  
certain which set upon the  
Ambassadors departed,  
and killed the the youn-  
ger, whose death being  
declared, the Romans  
raised

## Histories concerning

raised a power, gathered a Navie, and made *Teuca* tributarie with her Dominions in the revenge of the Legates death. *Sab. li. 9. en. 4. Borisfrinus. li. 6. Decad. 1.* who calleth this Queen by the name of *Tentana*.

At the beginning of the Jewes warrs, *Agrippa* the King of the Jewes sent Ambassadors to the seditious Jewes within *Hierusalem*, such persons as were best known unto the Jewes, which were *Borceus*, and *Phebus*, to move the people to lay down their Armour, and be reconciled to the Romans, but

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but the seditious fearing  
lest the people would  
have gon to *Agrippa*, kil-  
led *Phebus* before ever he  
spake, and *Borceus* being  
wounded hardly escaped.  
*Ioseph. li. 2. cap. 24. de*  
*Bello Iudaicor.*

*Julianus Apostata* ( so  
called, for that he denyed  
the Christian faith, being  
Emperour ) with unspea-  
kable furie raging against  
the Christians, contrarie  
to all Law, and equitie,  
did not at *Calordan* fear  
to murder *Manuel Sabel-  
les*, and *Ismael*, because  
they were Christians, and  
sent Ambassadours to him  
out of *Persia*. *Nicephorus,*  
*li. 10. cap. 11.*      The

## Histories concerning

The Catholiques remaining in the Citie of *Constantinople*, conceiving a certain hope of the clemencie of *Valence* the Emperour, sent 80 men of holy orders, as Legates to him lying at *Nichomedia*. The chiefe whereof were *Theodorus*, *Curbaggus*, and *Thenedenus*, who with the rest, together with their shipps, he commanded to be burned. *Suidas*.

*John* the Scribe, or Secretarie, after the death of *Honorius*, did invade the Empire, and required the dignitie of the East Empire to be confirmed unto him. But *Theodosius* cast



ing his Legates in prison,  
and sending Captain *As-*  
*parus* with his host, over-  
came the Tyrant, and  
Created *Valentinian* the  
Sonne of his Aunt *Placi-*  
*dia* Emperour of the  
West. *Paulus Diaconus.*

*Innocentius*, Bishop of  
*Rome* (being ascertained  
of the injuries, wherewith  
*Iohn Chrysostome*, Bishop  
of *Constantinople*, was  
troubled beyond all hu-  
manitie, by *Arcadius*  
the Emperour) dispatch-  
ed certain Ambassadours,  
(whose names for brevi-  
tie I omit) unto the Em-  
perour to *Constantinople*,  
who at their first arrivall  
into

*Histories concerning*

into Greece, were trait-  
tously received of the  
Tribune, suborned there-  
unto by *Eudoxia* the Em-  
presse, the wife of *Arca-  
dius*, who charged them  
with many reports, and  
said that they came to di-  
sturb the Orientall Em-  
pire, Wherefore divers  
of them being cast into  
divers prisons of the sub-  
urbs of *Constantinople*,  
when they could not deli-  
ver the Letters they had  
unto any others than the  
Emperour, *Valerius* (ha-  
ving broken one of his  
thumbs) did forcibly take  
from them their Letters,  
and their money, who  
after

after offering them 3000. peeces of gold did tempt them to follow the part of *Attichus* the usurped Bishop of *Constantinople*, but they pretending that they were admonished in their sleep, not to consent thereto, did earnestly require libertie of return, whereupon being put into an old ship which leaked, with many chincks, they were exposed to the Sea, as to their utter destruction, who using very dangerous Navigation, at the length hardly escaped in safetie, and arrived at *Lampsacum*, there changed their ship, and retur-

F ned

ned into the West. Nice  
phorus, li. 13. cap. 33. So  
Zonenns, li. 8. cap. 11.  
anno.

Hormisdas, Bishop of  
Rome, sent Amiodius the  
Bishop, with Fortunatus  
Venantius, and Vitalis, Le  
gates to Anastatius Em  
perour of Constantinople  
to reduce him from He  
resie, but he labouring to  
destroy them, put them in  
a ship without Saile, Mast  
or Oare, where they had  
been drowned, had they  
not been saved by the be  
nignitie of God, which  
Emperour willed them to  
redeliver this Message  
unto the Pope, That it

was the propertie of an Emperour to command others, and not to obey the Popes Precepts; Whereupon *Hormisda* did curse him. *Nauclerus Volu. 2. geno. 18. & Henricus Erphordiensis.*

*Gregorie* the Seventh, otherwise called *Hildebrand*, Bishop of *Rome*, did cast into prison (for the hatred he bore unto *Caesar*) the Legates of the Emperour *Hen. 4.* sent to excuse the four Crimes laid against him by the Saxons, who yet thus not contented, did miserably vex the Legates with famine, thirst, and cold, and

# *Histories concerning*

in the end leading them  
about the Citie, did drive  
them out of the Town.

*Aventinum li. 5. Annial.  
Boiers.*

*Chilperick* King of  
*France*, when hee had  
made *Venice* tributarie  
unto him, the same City  
sending unto him a Bi-  
shop for an Ambassadour  
upon certain causes tou-  
ching the State, being  
moyed with extreme an-  
ger, against Law banished  
the Bishop. *Aimonius, li.  
3. de gestis Francorum.*

*Emanuel*, the Empe-  
rour of the Greeks (after  
that he found by report,  
that the City of *Venice*  
was

was grievously infected with a plague) he made to be held a brazen table red hot with fire before the eyes of *Henry Dandalus* the Ambassador, amongst others; by which cruell fact he was almost blinded, and ever after lost the force of his sight, being still purblind. *Sab. li. 5. en. 9.*

*John* the Cardinall, being at *Constantinople*, and sent by *Alexander* the high Bishop to *Manuel* (at the request of him, endeavouring to reduce the Greeks to the Roman Church) was apprehended of *Andronicus Corvenus* (usurping the Tyranny,

nie, *Alexius* being killed) and a dog tyed unto him, whose taile was thrust into his mouth, & so drawn through the Citie, was headlong cast into a ditch, and then buried.

*Cuspinianus* *Cæsar* *Tregossus* of *Genua*, and *Anthony Rivico* of *Spain*, sent from *Francis* the first (King of *France*) Legates to the Emperour of the *Turks*, when they had failed to *Padua*, to goe to *Venice*, were taken of the *Spaniards* and killed, wherewith the French King being offended, did cast into prison in *Lyons* in *France*, *Gregorie* of *Austria*.



*Austria*, the Bastard of *Maximilian* the Empe-  
rour, and Bishop of *Val-*  
*entinia*, and was the oc-  
casion that *Laseus* the Le-  
gate of *Ferdinando* was  
apprehended by *Solymon*  
the Turk, and yet not thus  
contented, he pursued this  
injurie with extreme war,  
*Sleydan. li. 14. & Paulus*  
*Fovius.*

*Achomates* endeavour-  
ing by open violence  
(which he could no o-  
therwise according to his  
mind bring to passe) to  
execute the government  
of the Turks from his Fa-  
ther *Baiazet*; His father  
gently sent Ambassadors

to him either to revoke him from his madnesse, or else to bid him war ; But how much the more hee did earnestly (after the repulse taken ) thirst after the Empire, by so much he judged, that he should deale more sharp, and bitterly therein ; And therefore cōmanded the chiefe of the Legates ( most boldly threatning extremitie unto him ) to be strangled in his sight, and the rest before the evening to depart the Camp. The which deed did most of all exasperate the choller of *Baiazetes*, and alienate the mind of many men.

men from him, because that he had cruelly against all humanitie, and Law, (without reverence to the person, or duty to his Father) violated the Legates, comming to him to conclude and end the controversie; Wherefore being declared an open enemy, his father being dead, he was taken, and strangled of *Silinius* his brother. *Sab. li. 4. ex Fovio.*

*Tomumbeius* the last Soldan of the Egyptians being drawn out of *Memphis* by *Selymon* Emperour of the Turks, fled into the furthest part of *Egypt*, to recover his force, & power.

*Selinus* sent unto him noble men, and such as governed the Region, and with them certain Egyptians of great name which should perswade *Tomumbeius* to lay down his Weapons, and at length to acknowledge the fortune of victory, who further upon their faith should promise, That if he came in humble sort, hee should stil retain the kingdome by the humanitie and gift of the Victor, which hee could not any way defend by arms; But if he did proceed to renew the warre, and had forgotten his imbecilitie (the  
fortune

fortune of Battell being  
judge) there should there-  
after be left no place for  
him; either of life, or dig-  
nity. These Legates (pas-  
sing *Nilus*, and comming  
into *Sarentica*) were killed  
before they were heard  
speak, by the mad, and  
barbarous cruelty of cer-  
tain Mamaluchs, which  
wicked and arrogant men  
did think to have done an  
acceptable deed to *To-  
mumbeius* (looking for no  
such matter) if (to declare  
their good wills, & minds  
abhorring peace) they  
had opened by that means  
all the rage, and cruelty  
of their hearts. But that  
deed

deed being so proud, and  
 cruell, took away all mer-  
 cie, and patience from  
*Selymon*, who at length  
 set an end to the bloody  
 warre, and these Beastly  
 Mamaluchs. *Sab. suppl. li. 8.*  
*ex Fovio.*

With which Historie I  
 finish this Tragicall dis-  
 course of injuries offered  
 to Ambassadours, as well  
 of the Clergie, as of  
 Temporal men, by Kings,  
 Emperours, Dukes, Bi-  
 shops and other persons,  
 both Ethnicks, Turks, and  
 Christians, against Law,  
 and Justice, which doth  
 alwayes will that these  
 Ambassadours should bee  
 courteously

courteously used. Contrary to which equity they were most cruelly handled; As some being burnt; some having their eyes pluckt out, some blinded by other means, some slain, some maymed in their ears, some in their genitalls, some strangled, some drowned, some left to the mercy of the raging Seas, & others oppressed with famine, thirst, and cold. And because it is not reason, and Justice doth not permit that such cruell deeds should goe unrevengeed, as partly is shewed in some of these examples ( whereof I could

could have produced many more, but that I would avoid ostentation of seeming to have read, and noted many things in travelling Histories) I will in one speciall title for that purpose (wherein your Lordship may require more examples of Ambassadors disorderly used) lay before your Lordships eyes the revenge of such despight done to forraign Ambassadors.

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## C R A P. 8.

*The revengement of cruelty used to Ambassadours against the Law of Nature.*

**T** Ouching this matter you heard before out of *Alexander ab Alexandro*, how they which offended Ambassadours, were delivered to the offended, and were sent for the most part to the Countrey of such Legates, there to receive punishment according to their deserts. Here I will collect in examples what revengement, and other

other hatred hath been used, and exercised by open warrs to other Princes, and Nations, for injuries done to their Ambassadors: for it is but reason, that they who will misuse any by wrong against right, should with like violence by Justice be rightly requited. And thus to the confirmation thereof by examples.

When under the conduct of *Magabizis* (whom *Darius* had made ruler of *Hellespont*) the Thracians were subdued of the Persians; the Persians sent Ambassadors into *Macedonia* to require water, and

and earth, of *Amyntas* the King. *Amyntas* received them with liberall hospitalities, and yielding himselfe to *Darius*, at the length, through the request of the Persians (according to their custome) he brought certain Concubines in to the Banquet to the Persians, whom when the Persians had handled, and kissed, *Alexander* the Son of *Amyntas* taking the same in disdain, sent his Father to bed, after the which, when free libertie was given to the Persians to have carnall company with which of these women.

men every one would choose, *Alexander* sent forth those young dames to wash, and cleanse themselves for more delicacie to content the Persians, and forthwith brought in neat young men unbearded, clad in the same apparell, and privily weaponed with daggers, with whom as soon as the Persians began to dallie in amorous sort, they drawing forth their weapons killed the Persians, which slaughter *Alexander* did redeem partly for a great summe of money, and partly by giving his Sister *Gygia* in marriage to *Bubirus*.

*birus* the Persian, who was one of the Inquisitors of the murther. *Herod.* li. 4.

Thirtie Legates of the Cratonians comming to the Siberites were all killed, and unburied, cast before the walls of the Citie, to be devoured of wild beasts; which deed was the beginning of all those evils to them, which the Oracle did before signifie; For all their noble men ( a few dayes being between ) did seem to see the same monstrous act in the same manner, for they beheld *Juno* comming into the Market-place.

place spewing forth her choler; In whose Chappell also burst forth a fountain of blood, and yet with all this did not their arrogancie cease, untill they were wholly destroyed by the Cratonians. *Athen. li. 12. cap. 6.* Which Historie *Heraclides Ponticus* in libro de *Iustitia*, although in substance of matter all one, yet in forme, and names, doth seem otherwise to repeat.

King *David* sent Legates to *Hanno* the Son of *Nalia*, the King of the *Ammonites* to comfort him of the death of his Father, with.

with whom *David* had joyned friendship, and they had promised it should be confirmed. But *Hanno* taking the Legates as Spies shaved halfe of their beards, and curtayling their garments by the buttocks, did after in that manner send them away. With which injurie *David* being offended, willed the Legates to remain at *Hiercunt* untill their haire was again grown. And sending *Joab* with an Armie against the *Animonites*, hee grievously afflicted them, and the *Syrians* (comming in their aide) with bitter slaughter,

ter, wherewith the Syrians being further molested, there were to the number of 40000 Horsemen killed at *Helam* by *David* himselfe, and the rest after were made tributarie. 2 *Reg. cap. 10.*

The Arabians (having overcome *Herod* the King of the Jewes by subtiltie, and *Juda* being miserably shaken with an earthquake) killed the Legates of the Jewes requiring Peace, but not long after they being again grieved by *Herod* with most bitter slaughter, and in the end subdued, received worthy punishment for their wicked act.

*Joseph.*  
*li. 15.*  
*cap. 18.*  
*Antiqui-*  
*tata.*

Certain



Certain perions of the Families of *Tatius Sabi- nus* ( after the manner of theeves, and robbers ) entering the fields of the *Laurentines*, drove the beasts from thence, and spoiled many people, whom they met; Whereupon *Romulus* ( judging the guiltie worthy to be punished ) sent Legates unto *Tatius* ( with whom the favour of his people did more prevaile ) than the Law of the Countries, insomuch that he did not only deny the request of the Messengers, but as they were departing, permitted them to be violated

ted of his people, which punishment of the offender, *Tatius* procured to himself, who a little while after (comming to *Lavinius*, to the solemn Feast there holden) was by privie conspiracie in an assault made upon him miserablie slain by the kindred of them, who before were violated of the *Tatians*. *Theatrum. Vit. human. vol. 14. li. 5.*

The *Corinthians* being under the government of *Philip* raised dissention against him, and bore themselves so proudly against the *Romans*, that certain *Corinthians* did presume

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hat  
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presume to cast urine and  
other filth upon the Ro-  
man Ambassadour passing  
by the houses of the  
street, for which fact, and  
other like offences, they  
received revengement out  
of hand, for a great Ar-  
mie being sent thither,  
*Corinth* was made Levell  
with the ground by *Lucius*  
*Mummius*, *Achaius*, and  
the rest of the Domini-  
ons, even to the parts of  
*Macedonia* fell to the Ro-  
man government. *Strabo*.

11.8. The Legate of the King  
of *Persia* sent to *Aquis*  
grate to *Charles* the  
Great, being very hardly  
received

received of the French  
 men, complained  
*Charles*, that the authori-  
 ty of Legates was greater  
 amongst the Persians, than  
 the French, upon which  
 to pacifie the Persian  
 King, to redeem such in-  
 jurie, as to revenge the  
 fact, *Charles* removed  
 all the Magistrates, and  
 Captains of every Pro-  
 vince through which they  
 came, reduced them to  
 private estate, losing their  
 office; Amerced also the  
 Bishops in a great masse  
 of money, and provided  
 that the Legates with all  
 care, dutie, and pietie  
 should be conveyed to  
 their

their Countries. And yet  
deeming this not suffici-  
ent, he presented the King  
of Persia with horses,  
Spanish Mules, and costly  
garments of the German  
fashion, and noble doggs  
to hunt, which Germanie  
bringeth forth excellling  
in swiftnesse, and cruelty.

*Avent. li. 4. Annalium  
Boiorum.*

And thus hitherto of  
the tragicall murthers fol-  
lowing the injuries offe-  
red to Ambassadors,  
which hath been the over-  
throw of many States,  
and Conquest of many  
Countries. For no greater  
villany can be offered to

any absent, than to misuse  
his present Deputie, re-  
presenting the Majestie of  
his King, and Master.

---

C H A P. 9.

*Ambassadours evilly re-  
warded at their return  
into their Countries.*

**A**mongst the other  
mischiefs that hang  
over the heads of Am-  
bassadours, besides their  
charge, death by the way,  
misusing in their Legati-  
on, and bloody warrs that  
follow thereon; This also  
is not the least evill that  
accompanieth them, That

## *Ambassadours.*

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at his return into his  
Countrie (when he ho-  
peth for great reward, ho-  
nourable title, glorious  
receiving by the people,  
and credit with his Prince,  
in recompence of his toy-  
led body, his great ex-  
pences, his endangered  
life) that hee is not only  
deceived therein, but in  
place thereof receiveth  
either imprisonment, the  
Princes displeasure, losse  
of life, confiscation of  
goods, discredit in his  
Countrie, disdain of his  
equalls, rebuke of his Su-  
perious, and evill report  
of his Inferiours, if in  
dispatch of his Legation,  
G 3 the

the event falleth not to his Princes mind, and his Countries benefit; And yet hee doing asmuch as wit by nature will give him leave, and judgement by experience hath taught him, is rather in my opinion to be pardoned for the overthwart successe, than to be punished for those defaults which himselfe cannot remedie; God having dealt no more liberally with him in imparting great wit, learning, or experience unto him: For in truth if his Legation be not well performed, the lack is rather to be imputed to the Prince,



Prince, that would not make better choyce, than to the subject that of force must obey, or else runne into further inconveniencie of his King, whose displeasure (saith *Solomon*) is death. But because my intent is not in any of these matters fully to say for my mind, and to utter what reasons I can produce to confirme any such thing depending on the shoulders of Legates, but only to warrantize my assertion with authoritie of examples; Therefore leaving all other ordinarie proofes, I will descend to my former course, and

G 4 only

only will with one example or two ( for that I mean not to be tedious, and intend but to give your Lordship a taste, that many other examples might be vouched thereon ) display sufficient authoritie in that point, In which Ambassadours have been evilly rewarded at their return into their Countrie, as followeth.

*Amasis* the Legate, being sent of King *Aprius*, to those people that were revolted, afterwards became King of the Revolters, upon the which there was another Legate called *Paterbennus* sent to *Amasis* who

who returning without doing any good in the matter, was cruelly handled of King *Apris*. *Theatrum. Vol. 18. li. 4.*

*Alexander* the Son of *Amyntas*, King of *Macedonia*, was ( of *Mordonius* whom *Xerxes* had left in *Greece* to subdue it ) sent Ambassadour to the *Athenians*, to conclude a Peace between them, but he departed without bringing any thing to success, whereupon he was afterwards forbidden to come to *Athens*, and so banished the Town. *Herodot. li. 8.*

In both which examples what cause was there, why

either *Paterbenus* of *Apria*,  
or *Alexander* of the *A-*  
*thenians* should bee so  
cruelly handled, doing  
what in them lay: for  
when the obstinacie of the  
other party with whom  
they must conferre, is so  
much, that neither reason  
can move, eloquence per-  
swade, gentle usage make  
willing, or threatnings  
fear to yield unto their  
*Ambassie*, what shall the  
poor *Legates* doe? and if  
they bring not their mes-  
sage to effect, they shall  
be sharply punished at  
their return, as either  
faithlesse to their Masters,  
or partiall to the enemye.

For

For, mee thinks, I hear  
some Sycophant flattering  
the Prince, and maligning  
the Ambassadour ( either  
before his going for some  
private grudge, or after  
his departure, for his open  
honour, in that he is ad-  
vanced to his place of  
Legation ) and yet set-  
ting his own commoditie  
thereby doth say, that if  
the matter come not to  
effect, it is by the negli-  
gence of the partie Am-  
bassadour, who if hee  
carry not sufficient autho-  
ritie to conclude, or an-  
swer all things done on  
the adverse part, may send  
home for a larger Com-  
mission

mission, the which if hee doe not, if thereby hee might have brought it to conclusion, is to be deemed as a trayterous person to his Prince, and ~~C~~Countrie, and therefore at his return to be punished. The which thing if he doe (as I would not excuse it, where open, and not surmised negligence is found in the cause) I say he is worthy therefore of double revenge at his home comming, and to receive torment in place of liberalitie, reproach for credit, losse of life for advancement, and disinheri-  
tance in recompence of  
his

his deserved reward. And  
here since now I am fallen  
into the mention of trea-  
cherous Ambassadours, it  
shall not be unfitting in  
this place to shew what  
persons, to the shame of  
them, and of their poste-  
ritie, are registred in the  
everlasting Records of  
Trayterous Ambassadors  
towards their Prince and  
Province.

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CHAP.

## CHAP. IO.

*Frayterous Ambassadors  
towards their Masters  
and Princes.*

**A**S all injuries which tend to the subversion of a Common-wealth are to bee punished, because not one Citie, but a Province, not a part of the body, but the whole body, not the King alone, but the subject is grieved thereby; so the same wrong ( being injustice ) is not only to be avoyded ( by all good men ) as chiefe enemy to vertue, but also they are to be hated,



hated, and sharply punished, which contrary to naturall dutie to the Prince, to equity, to his Countrie, to good disposition towards himselfe, to vertue, to good men, and contrary to Justice, to all men in matter of trust (wherin all truth is to be used) do falsely, and injuriously betray their Children, their Parents, their Friends, their King, their Countrie. And as in all men such treason is to be abhorred, so especially in Ambassadors, who are the doors, and gates of the Common-wealth, by which Peace, or Warre, quiet, or

or dissention, profit, or discōmoditie are brought into the same. This vilde fault is most abhorred, and worthy to be rewarded with death, a thing which in all ages, amongst all men, in all places, and in all matters hath been misliked, hated, condemned, and revenged. Because no greater injurie can any wayes be offered, than that hee who is in credit, with the life, with the commoditie, with the honour, with the state of his Prince, or Countrie, with the benefit of his friend, or familiar, should under the colour of assured

red dutie, and friendship,  
overthrow such State, or  
person, as giveth such  
fidelity unto him. But  
what spend I many words  
to confirm a thing so ma-  
nifestly known to be evil?  
I will not doe it, but by  
example set out such  
wicked persons, as have  
wrought against their  
own head, in such a villa-  
nous sort, as the blott  
thereof will never be wi-  
ped away, which exam-  
ples (for he is happy that  
can beware by the harm  
of others.) I have set  
down as condemning that  
evill fact in them, and as a  
warning for others to be-  
ware,

ware, which may fall into the like inconveniencie, if fear of God, discourse of reason, duty to the Prince, love to his Countrie, and fidelity to his friends and Allies, do not restrain the evill mind of mens naturall inclination alwayes of it selfe by disposition bent to the worst, and ready to yield to his basest part. The examples be these.

*Labienu*s the Legate of *Cæsar*, in *France*, having performed great exploits under *Cæsar*, at the length in the Civill warres traitterously fled from *Cæsar*, to *Pompey*, of whom doth *Lucan* write;

— *Dux fortis in armis  
Caesareis, Labienus erat,  
nunc transfuga vilis.*

The which Historie is  
more to be seen at large  
in *Volater. li. 18. Urban.  
can.*

*Amasis* ( as you heard  
before ) being the Legate  
of King *Apris*, who sent  
him to the Egyptians, re-  
volted from him, became  
most traiterously King of  
the Revolters.

*Ibancus* falling from the  
part of *Alexius Angelus*  
Emperour of *Constanti-  
nople*, did defend, and  
make strong with Castles  
the places adjoyning to  
Mount

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Mount *Hemo*, for the reconciliation of which *I-bancus* to become again subject, the Emperour did send an Ambassadour Eunuch very familiar unto him, which should revoke, and renew Conditions and Covenants between them, willing him also to put him in mind of the Marriage of his Neece, but this wicked gelding, comming to *I-bancus*, did not only not doe any thing belonging to his Message, but with his presence did rather confirme him in the continuance of his attempt, when he had rashly spewed

ed out unto him that the  
Greeks out of hand would  
invade him : And there-  
fore counselling him, that  
leaving the champion  
plains, he should for his  
and the peoples better  
strength, and safetic, com-  
mit himselfe to the moun-  
tains. *Nicetus, li. 3. de Im-  
perio Alex.*

*Ariepertus*, the Brother  
of *Theudolinda* created  
King of the *Lumbarbs*,  
when he had raigned nine  
years, bequeathed the  
kingdom to *Bertanus*, and  
*Godopertus* his Sons. The  
kingdome being divided,  
*Bertanus* placed his Im-  
periall seat at *Milan*, and  
*Godopertus*

*Godopertus* at *Ticinum*, after (dissention sprang between the two brothers) *Godopertus* sent to *Grinidaldus* (Duke of *Beneventa*) a Legate, *Garipaldus*, Captain, or Duke of *Taureventinus*, to request speedy aide against his brother, in recompence whereof he promised his kinswoman in marriage; contrary to which thing the traitorous Legate did perswade *Grinidaldus* to possesse the kingdome of *Lombardie*, having now apt time therefore, the brothers being at warres within themselves; Whereupon *Grinivalde* with a chosen



chosen Companie went  
to *Ticinum*, where being  
honourable received (be-  
cause of his marriage, as  
was thought) into the  
Kings Palace, did kill *Go-*  
*dopertus*, and enjoyed the  
kingdom. *Bertarius* which  
was at *Milan* hearing  
thereof, for fear fled into  
*Pannonia*, or *Hungarie*, to  
*Cacanus* King of the *A-*  
*raries*, a people of *Pano-*  
*nia*; leaving behind *Roda-*  
*linda* his wife, and *Cam-*  
*pertus* his Son, whom *Gri-*  
*nivaldus* sent to *Beneven-*  
*venta* not long after,  
which *Domus Gariopaldus*  
(the Legate) was in the  
Temple killed by the  
Servant

## Histories concerning

Servant of Godopertus,  
 who feared not to be  
 murdered for the revenge  
 of his Masters injurio.  
*Bonsinius, li. 8. Deca. 1.*

Edgarus, King of Eng-  
 land, by sicknesse losing  
 the Queen his wife *Elfre-  
 da* (on whom he had got-  
 ten *Edward* his Sonne) at  
 what time Fame had  
 blown abroad, that *Hor-  
 gerus*, Duke of Cornwall,  
 had a fair Daughter na-  
 med *Alfreda*, he sent *E-  
 thelmod* his familiar com-  
 panion, as his Ambassa-  
 dour, to see the beauty of  
 the Maid, and with his  
 words, and in his name,  
 to demand her in marri-  
 age,

age, if her beauty did answer the report. *Ethelwold* when he had seen the beautie of the Maid, unmindfull of the Kings commandement, did earnestly desire to have her for Wife, who returning to the King, said, That she was not such a person as was convenient to be espoused to the King; but a little after, perceiving by this device, that the Kings mind was changed from her love, he began with little, and little, to work with the King to obtain license, that hee might take her by his consent; the which (the King

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having

having now despised her beauty ) did easily grant. Afterwards the rumour of the beauty of *Alfreda* did more and more increase, which moved the King, desirous to see her, to take occasion to visit the Town of *Ethelwold* as hee went in hunting. *Ethelwold* when hee understood that the King would come thither, discovering the whole matter to his wife, prayed her ( for the safetie of them both ) that she would attyre her selfe more carelesly, and shew her selfe lesse beautifull ( than shee was accustomed ) to the young,

young, and lusty King.  
But the woman forgetting  
matrimoniall love, and  
the Children born to *E-*  
*thelwold*, as richly attyred  
as she could, came forth  
to meet the King, where  
(casting off all shame) ~~she~~  
gave the occasion of her  
Husbands destruction, for  
he was after slain, and the  
King shortly married her,  
of whom he begat many  
Children. Than which  
deed nothing did more  
blemish the fame of that  
worthy King *Edgar*, as  
well for that hee had ta-  
ken away the Husband, as  
for that he had espoused  
the unchast Wife. *Polydor.*

# Histories concerning

li. 6. Ranulphus, li. 6. cap.  
 11. Will<sup>m</sup>us Malmes, li. 2.  
 cap. 46.

Francis Sabarella the  
 Cardinall (whose writings  
 are highly commended,  
 and allowed, being hol-  
 den in great authoritie a-  
 mongst the Civill Law-  
 yers) sent Ambassadour  
 by John the 23. Bishop  
 of Rome, unto the Coun-  
 cel of Constance, to excuse  
 his fact, and keep him in  
 the Popesdome, was au-  
 thor and occasion of the  
 Popes utter overthrow, in  
 hope that himselfe after-  
 wards by the consent of  
 the Councell, should have  
 supplied the place of  
 Pope

Pope John: But being prevented by death, he at one time did satisfie both his Tyrannicall ambition, and unchristian treacherie. *Garmibertus, li. 5. de vitis Pontificum.*

And so with one Historie more delivered in Latine, as *Guechardine* hath written it, I will set end to these trayterous, and unfaithfull Ambassadors; The which matter I have purposely delivered in Latine as the course of the style leadeth word for word, and as the Author writ the same, for that not reading the Historie in any other place,

I could not so fitly set it forth, as mee thinks both such a matter, and the Authors meaning doth require, And yet loth to leave out a thing done in our remembrance, I thought best, rather so to doe, than utterly to defraud your Lordship thereof. The matter is this;  
*Constans fuit multorum opinio, Albertum Pium Carpenssem, Gallie Regis Lodovici duodecimi apud Fulium 2. Papam de controversia inter Pontificem, & Feraria Ducem Alfonso Atestinum, & salinis Cerine, Comactii orta componenda, Legatum legationis*



legationis munere non bona fide sanctum, ut Pontificem Ferariensium Ducem contetaret operam dedisse. Ad idq; ardentissimo desiderio, in quo ad mortem usq; permansit impulsus, ut Alfonsus Ferariensi principatu spoliaretur. Quum Hercules Alfonsi pater ante paucos annos à Gilberto Pio dimidiam Carpensensem ditionem accepisset, eiq; Saxuli castellum cum nonnullis aliis oppidis permutationem dedisset. Albertus ne tandem ( ut saepe necesse eum minus potentem potentioris vicini cupiditate cedere ) ei alteram partem,

*qua ad se spectaret, concedere cogeretur, metuebat. Guiccard. li. 2.*

With which Latine Historie concluding, and uttering what I have read concerning such unfaithfull Legates, who without better government may be drawn into Treason, one of the most wicked evils, which by their own occasion, and folly they may rashly fall into, I will finish up the enlarging of this proposition concerning trayterous Ambassadors, with their manner of treacherie. And take upon me briefly in like order, with like manner  
of

of examples to treat of  
one other mischiefe that  
followeth such Ambassa-  
dours; For as there is no  
Body but hath its shadow,  
no Corn but hath its  
chaffe, no Wine but hath  
its lees, nor any man that  
at all times, in all places,  
in all matters, and to all  
persons doth shew him-  
selfe alike perfect wise:  
So since these Legates  
hereafter may (as before  
time they have) by words,  
by writings, by deeds, by  
gestures, shew some folly  
in them (though other-  
wise perhaps not to bee  
discommended) I will  
now discourse of foolish.

*Histories concerning*  
Ambassadours to give  
light to others, and to  
save them out of such  
condemned actions.

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CHAP. II.

*Of the foolish sayings, and  
doings of Ambassadours.*

**N**Otwithstanding that  
it often happeneth  
to be counted a point of  
wisdom to dissemble, and  
to utter great folly, yet in  
a Legate, in a matter of  
gravitie, in the benefit of  
a Countrie, in the caule  
of a King, to shew either  
folly in the tongue, rash-  
nesse

nesse in the hand, light-  
ness in the gesture, clown-  
ishness in action, or want  
of good government in  
ordering himselfe, is not  
simply a fault in the A-  
gent, which yet is not to  
bee allowed, but also it  
stretcheth further, and  
ministreth occasion to  
condemn the Master, or  
Prince, for want of judge-  
ment, that either hee had  
not people out of whom,  
or else had not in him to  
discern to whom he might  
have better committed  
such a waighty charge, a  
thing not to be imagined  
of the head, and Gover-  
nour of the Common-  
wealth,

wealth, and kingdome;  
Wherefore as you have  
before on the one side  
wise Ambassadors, ho-  
noured and commended  
for their singular and  
quick wits in answering,  
for their worthy, and pru-  
dent dispatch of their  
Embassie in action. So on  
the other side you shall  
now see, That they who  
doe not advisedly consi-  
der the place wherein, the  
person to whom, the mat-  
ter whereof they are to  
use their speech, doe not  
only fall into many grosse  
errors, which hurt them-  
selves, injurie their Coun-  
tries, and shame their  
Princes;

Princes; But that they also thereby become a note, and blot of Ignominie to be left behind them in their utter condemnation, and the heavy reproch of their posteritie, as is proved by these persons following, vouched for that intent, whose children although they might be condemned, as descended from Ambassadors, yet it is reprochfull to have the folly, and evill of their Ancestors to be spightfully objected unto them. And so to the matter. The people of Florence sent an Orator or Ambassador to *Jane* Queen of Naples

*Naples* ( of life incontinent, and such a person as hanged her Husband, a gallant young Prince, out of her Chamber window, for that he could not the night before content her immoderate, and insatiable leacherie) called *Francis*, a certain Lawyer by profession, but better learned in wearing the appa-  
rell of a Civillian, than deeply seen in the judgement of *Justinian*; And yet more unlearned indeed then he appeared in shew. This man being called into the Queens presence to performe his charge; when he had uttered



tered with some good care the effects of his Legation, was the next day commanded to return to the Court to hear his answer: (In the mean time having intelligence, that the Queen loved proper men, not disdaining such persons as were of excellent beauty) but when according to commandement he was returned to Court, there after many things spoken this way, and that way, about his Embassie unto the Queen, at length more impudent than wise, more glorious than seemly, brake with the Queen, and said, that  
he

he had farre more secret matters to impart unto her. Whereupon the gentle Queen desirous to satisfie his Legation in all convenient order, and deeming the matters of great importance should be revealed unto her self, courteously called him into a more secret place, where the fool, besides all order, and civilitie, much flattering himselfe in the excellencie of his beautie, demanded of her societie in the act of *Venus*. At which the wise Queen nothing abashed, nor altered into any sudden passion, beholding the countenance

nance of the man, did only smiling ask whether the Florentines had given him the same in commission also, and telling him that he were best to have authority therefore, without further anger willed him to depart home. *Poggius in facetiis.*

*Ariston* the Tyrant of *Athens*, (besieged and subdued by *L. Sylla*, and being in great povertie, and want of all things) did send two Legates, or Messengers into the Camp to *Sylla* (but they with the minds of Tyrants, and not with an humble, or gentle stile applied

plied to the present fortune beginning with the praise of *Theseus*, and *Emolisuenta*, together with the memorie of things done against the Medes, and other Nations by the Athenians, did gloriously, and foolishly execute their Legation, by which they did not only not mitigate the mind of the enemy, but made him far more offended than hee was before, saying that they were a people most happy, and therefore meete to carry back such praises again, for hee was sent to *Athens* by the City of *Rome*, not to be instructed

trusted in learning, but utterly to overthrow the taken City of *Athens*, which he did after performe. *Sab. li. 9. en. 6. ex Plut. Sylla.*

The Perusines sending Orators to *Urbain* Bishop of *Rome*, (afflicted with sicknesse) one of them without respect of the griefe of the Pope, used a long, and tedious Oration. The other who grieved at the folly of the first Speaker, then being to mend all, fell into a far more offence to move anger in the Bishop, saying, That it was given them in charge, that except they were

were answered forthwith, they should repeat the same Oration again. At whose folly the Bishop smiling, commanded them to be quickly dispatched. *Boggins in facetiis.*

*Franciscus Codelmerius* a Cardinall, being with a Navy sent Legate against the Turks, subduing *Hellespont*, by his folly, and ignorance, suffered the Turks to passe out of that streight, and gave no warning to the Christians, wherein he might, and did seem to be author (by his stupiditie) of that memorable, and lamentable slaughter of the Christi-

## Ambassadours.

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ans at *Varna*. *Garimber-*  
*tus*, li.6. *De vitis Ponti-*  
*ficum*.

In the wars which were  
kept between Pope *Gre-*  
*gorie* the Eleventh, and  
the Florentines, a Legate  
of the *Racavaten*ses being  
sent to *Florence*, gave  
them thanks for the liber-  
ties restored, inveighing  
with many despightfull  
words against the Bishop,  
and the Princes of the Ci-  
ty, & the Ministers of the  
Bishop, having no respect  
to *Radolphus*, Lord of the  
*Camerines*, who was then  
*Potiman*sis or chiefe Go-  
vernour of *Florence*, for  
the Bishop. Whereupon  
*Radolphus*

*Radolphus* demanded of the Ambassadour of what facultie or Art he was, to whom he answered, a Doctor of the Civill Law, then he asked how long he had applied that studie, the Legate said, more than ten years. O replied *Radolphus*, very glad would I have been, that you had bestowed a yeare thereof to learn discretion, and wisdom, judging him a simple foole, that in his presence being one of the number, would so lavishly bluster out such heavie words against the Princes and Rulers.

*Poggins.*

The



of The Venetians dispat-  
hat ched two young Legates  
to o *Frederick* the third  
Do- Emperour, who being  
w, highly offended with their  
ng young yeares, forbade  
tu- them to approach his pre-  
ore sence, yet at the length  
y- they obtained this favour,  
ad that they were privatly,  
at and without the order of  
re the Custome of Ambaf-  
i- sadours ( which openly  
e- should deliver their Mes-  
e, sage) brought to the Em-  
g perour, at what time, be-  
d yond all humanitie, or  
it wisdome, out of the mat-  
t ter propounded, they said  
• that if all wisdome and  
e learning rested in a beard,  
and

# Histories concerning

and in white haire, the Senate of Venice had in place of them, to send to the Emperour two faire *Barbara* Goates, with which proud answer, they confirmed the suspicion this Emperour conceived of their folly. *Agidius Cororetus de dictis, & factis memor.*

And here winding up the Clue of my raw thred, spun, and woven to make the mournfull garment for unfit Ambassadors to wear, that is, to clothe them with reproch to posteritie, for that they were foolish, Traytors, proud, disdainfull, unfit for so

heirou-

honourable a place, I will only now adde to this matter one title more, being a badge of their office, and so set end to this unorderly discourse of matters belonging to Ambassadors, for both shortnesse of time, and tediousnesse of the matter, and indigestion in the method, doe will mee with speed (remembring *Solomons* divine Speech, That in *multiloquio non deest peccatum*) to draw to my journeys end, lest my weary hand, and my tyred Pen, thinking to reach to a further place, doe  
I break

break their wind, and cast  
their Master into the  
myre, whose end is then  
farre worse than his hastie  
beginning. And thus to  
the last title.

---

CRAP. 12.

*Of Persons sent diuers  
times in Embassie.*

**A**S the end for every  
thing maketh the  
same happy, or ewill, as  
the Proverb is, *Romus exi-  
tus omnia probat*, so of a  
good beginning by grace,  
conti-

continued for vertue, attempted with order, executed by good minde, performed of necessitie, there must ensue a good end, no lesse worthy such a beginning; For as the good life is cause of a good and quiet death; So the milde, and godly death, declare the former good life of the Person; And therefore since my beginning by intent was good; the continuance for matter not unprofitable, for order not altogether confused, and for the commoditie that may ensue not to bee rejected.

( since this benefit com-  
meth thereby, that al-  
though it bee not worthy  
the reading of your ho-  
nour, and although it  
bring no great learning  
to others, yet to mee who  
travell my wit and hand,  
my studie and pen there-  
with, it bringeth advan-  
tage ) I hope a good  
end, and conclusion of  
matter will follow; For  
as the beginning of this  
Treatise was in the com-  
mendation of the wise,  
learned, and worthy Am-  
bassadours; So with like  
end in praise of them,  
and their travell, I will  
finish

finish this simple Treatise; And for that there is nothing can beautifie their person, increase their honour, augment their substance, win love of their Countrey, gain credit amongst strangers, favour of their Prince, and friendship amongst all men, than oftentimes to supply the place of so weightie, and honourable a charge; Therefore I will say somewhat of divers persons, who divers times, to divers Princes, and in divers matters have won singular commendations therefore,

committing all other matters to silence, which I could speak of them, and their office; Since these Messengers of Princes to Princes, had their first originall from the Angellicall Order of Archangells, who are made the Ambassadors of God, to great Personages in great matters, either of Revelation of the successe of Kingdomes, as *Gabriel* was to *Daniel*, or of opening some rare, and strange thing, as hee was also to the Virgin of the Conception of the Saviour of our Souls, and



and Redeemer of us from  
our Sinnes; For this is  
certain, that there is no  
order, or government in  
this world, as well Eccle-  
siasticall as Temporall,  
but it is had from the pat-  
tern of the Celestiall  
Hierarchie; Since God  
Created the world, and  
appointed the govern-  
ment thereof according  
to the Architype, chiefe  
pattern, or Ideall forme  
of the same, conceived in  
the divine mind, and or-  
dered in the Celestiall  
Hierarchy. But enough  
of this, and perchance to  
some cavelling heads,

I. 4. (who

(who as yet have not  
tasted the sweet kernell  
of the hard Nut) too  
much to bee discovered,  
And so once again to my  
Ambassadours which di-  
vers times have enjoyed  
that Function, whereof  
I (although I might  
produce many good, and  
present examples) both  
of our own Countrie, in  
our own remembrance,  
and living in our present  
dayes, As of your Lord-  
ship, of whom for mo-  
desty I will forbear to  
speak, who have now  
twice been Ambassadour,  
And of Master Doctor  
*Nicholas*

*Nich*  
bein  
four  
dive  
dou  
like  
our  
will  
of  
Col  
tim  
tion  
hig  
titl  
dou  
int  
nor  
of  
vic

*Nicholas Wootton*, who being Counsellour to four Princes, was also divers times Ambassador, of *Sir John Mason* likewise, and many other our Countrey-men: yet I will only here powre out of the small store of my Collections, such as in times past in forraign Nations have enjoyed such high and honourable title.

*Caius Lelius*, Ambassador to *Africa* going into *Spain*, was Governor in the expugnation of *New Carthage*, as *Livie* witnesseth, who also  
I 5 being

being sent Ambassadour from *Scipio* to *Syphaces* for conclusion of friendship, did lead with him certain Tribunes expert in the Feats of Arms, under the form of Servants, to the intent to describe the manner of the Countrey, as writeth *Frontinus*; in which Legation hee wisely wrought that *Syphaces* became friend to the Romans. *Volat. li. 16. Urb. Com.*

*Agidius Caridla* was sent from *Innocent* the sixth high Bishop to conclude the matters of *Italy*, who being by birth

a Spaniard, of the Nation of *Carilla*, was so singular wise in the despatch of his affaires in the absence of the Bishop, that he pacified the State of the Church at that time miserably vexed with many and great tumults, which man also of *Urban* the sixth, being again sent into *Italy*, brought under the obedience of Count *Barnabas*, molesting the quiet of the Bishop; who likewise before of *Urban* the Fifth, was sent Legate into *Italy*. *Volat. li. 22. Anthrope.*

*Quintus Cicero*, the brother.

Brother of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, the Legate of *Cæsar* in *France*, was the chiefe in 14. Embassies, *Volat. 29.*

*Epiphanius* the most holy Bishop did execute the office of many Legations for *Theodericus* King of the *Goths*, and for many others, who alwayes returned most happy, in that every thing in those severall causes succeeded well according to his mind. *Ennodius in ejus vita.*

And so concluding this Title of such persons as have divers times supplied

plied the office of an Ambassador with the number of foure Forraigne examples (thinking the same number in Arithmetick to possesse vertue) As all the Divines, both Latines, Greeks, and Hebrews, aswell Cabalists as others doe fully agree, and not without great reason most learnedly and Christianly do maintain against unlearned and foolish opinions of such as doe grossly judge such hidden mysteries of numbers to be superstitious, contrary to Scripture, which voucheth that  
God

God made the world, in  
 waight, number, and mea-  
 sure, which three doe  
 signifie Musick, Arith-  
 metique and Geometry,  
 of which number of  
 Four, I referre the Dis-  
 course to another more  
 convenient time. I will  
 in few words set end un-  
 to this my unorderedly, but  
 well meaning Discourse  
 of Ambassadors in a  
 short Epilogue by way  
 of recapitulation knitting  
 up the summe of all that  
 which before in those  
 Examples have been so  
 hudled up together in  
 hotch-poch.

Where-



Wherefore first it appeareth that Ambassadors having their example from Heaven, and their originall upon earth, were used in all Ages, in all matters, amongst all men of fundrie Nations, of the Jewes, Gentiles, Greeks, Barbarians, Latines, and other people.

Secondly, that he who in honour should furnish the place of such a person, must be free born, no bond-man, stout, and valiant, not dastard-like, or a coward, that he must be learned, not ignorant, wise, not foolish, quick  
of

of wit, not blockish and  
 dull, faithfull, no traytor,  
 that he must be rewarded,  
 not suffered to consume  
 his substance. That hee  
 must in his Embassie bee  
 well intreated, not a-  
 bused, murthered, or have  
 any villanie, or injury  
 permitted to be done un-  
 to him, and that hee must  
 be of good calling, and  
 estimation in his Coun-  
 trie before hee be sent,  
 not a Crafts-man, a Ser-  
 ving-man, a common Ci-  
 tizen, a mean Priest, an  
 Advocate, or a defamed  
 person, either for Perju-  
 rie, Simonie, Treache-  
 rie,

rie, or any other kind of  
evill life. For if he be un-  
furnished with these ver-  
tues, and garnished with  
these vices, hee is not  
only not worthy to sup-  
ply the place of Em-  
bassie in a Forraign Na-  
tion, where hee shall doe  
his Countrie good, his  
Prince honour, and him-  
selfe good, and credit;  
But hee rather well de-  
serveth as a wicked, and  
hatefull person to be ba-  
nished into some other  
Countrie, there to rid his  
Common-wealth of such  
an evill member, to be-  
come opprobrious to o-  
ther

ther Nations, and in all  
places of the world to  
receive due punishment  
for his evill deservings.

Thus having ended my  
Christmasse work done  
in the midst of my  
Christmasse plaies, as may  
appear by the Christma-  
ly handling thereof, I  
after Christmasse conse-  
crate the same to your ho-  
nourable acceptance, not  
as a thing worthy your  
desert and judgement, but  
as a thing that answereth  
my desire, and good  
meaning. The which I  
beseech your Lordship to  
accept as lovingly from  
mee,

mee, as it is presented willingly by mee unto you, with whom (as soon as by leasure I might, and as by learning I was able, and as a body born out of time, but yet thinking it better late than never) I deemed it my dutie to congratulate your return with some such poor gift, as the Reliques of my spoyled Librarie in the time of mine impoverishing, and infortunate trouble, would yield mee abilitie to bestow.

And thus most humbly  
commending me to your  
Honou.

*Histories concerning*

Honourable liking, com-  
 mitting you to the Al-  
 mighties protection,  
 dutifully take my leave  
 this eighth of *January*  
 1578. at *Longleat*

Yours

**FINIS.**

28 MR 59

om  
Al  
av  
ixi





